THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—Don Pedro, of Brazil, has hired a marble-front house on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for next summer, at the paltry figure of $50,000. Economy looks mean in an Emperor.

—Abraham L. Earle and David A. Wells, are about to begin the publication of a paper to be called the "New Century." Mr. Earl is Deputy Collector of the port of New York.

—The Philadelphia *Times* proposes Charles A. Dana as a Presidential candidate on the anti-Beecher ticket. This is getting the start of Sam Bowles, who was just about to nominate Charles Francis Adams.

—The Leesburg (Va.) *Mirror* says: It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that ex-Speaker Blaine's ancestors were natives of Loudoun county, Va., where many of his distant relatives still reside.

—Jeff Davis says Governor Ames is all right, and ought to be let alone. Which looks very bad indeed for Governor Ames. It is barely possible that a colored person is concealed in the fuel department.

—Governor-elect Connor, of Maine, is one of the Internal Revenue Collectors, whose office has been abolished by the recent consolidation of the collection districts. But that is the least of his trouble.

—These are bad times for newspapers. Last week witnessed the death of one hundred and twenty publications, twelve by consolidation with other publications, and one hundred and eight by suspension.

—The Iowa *State Register* says Congressman Ainsworth, of the Third district, who has been ill and very low with typhoid fever, is now reported out of danger. He hopes to be in Washington at the opening of Congress.

—Congressman Kerr would surely be Speaker Blaine's successor, if the Democrats wanted to "get the best." He is a statesman and a practical legislator, and no job sticks to his skirts.—[Boston Herald.

True as steel.

—Fernando Wood says he withdrew from the Speakership contest because it had become so debasing that he could no longer contend for the prize. Well, it must have been truly debasing when Fernando Would have no more to do with it.

—Michigan has been a Republican State since 1856, and it is a remarkably prosperous and cheaply governed State. The State debt is only $1,445,150, and the total revenue levied annually for State purposes reaches only $2,208,929. The most of this is collected from corporations.

—It is stated that there will not be a single dollar in the Tennessee Treasury at the end of the year. The tax collectors will have to sell property for unpaid taxes, and the State will be compelled to buy it in. A "glorious Democratic tidal wave" swept over that State a few years ago, if we recollect rightly.

—In connection with the very elaborate preparations to observe the funeral of Vice-President Wilson, in Baltimore, it is a suggestive fact that some of the men in the organizations which took especial pains to honor his memory, were actually engaged in the attack upon the Massachusetts troops in 1861. How true it is that—

"Men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves, to higher things."

—The New Hampshire impracticabics are already in the field with a prohibitory ticket. They would do well to profit by the example which the late Vice-President Wilson set during the recent canvass in Massachusetts. Although a prohibitionist in principle, he held, and gave the strongest possible attestation of his belief, that no issue should be permitted to imperil a Republican success at the present time. If the temperance people of New Hampshire are desirous of deserving the good opinion of the best classes of their fellow citizens throughout the country, they will try to emulate the breadth and comprehension which marked his course in this matter.

CHARITY.

Last winter a society was formed in Bellefonte, of ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of relieving the wants of our suffering poor. A committee of ladies made it their duty to seek out deserving cases and relieve their wants. The means to do this, we believe, were raised by subscription. It is well known by those conversant with the facts, that the money so raised and expended was the means of accomplishing much good. The hearts of many women and helpless children, who were shivering over the dying embers, were made glad by the receipt of a load of coal, and others who had reached the bottom of the flour barrel and were without means to replenish it, were supplied with food. The amount raised was not large, but divided into small sums it reached many destitute families, and thus fulfilled its mission of Christian charity.

What we want to suggest at this time is, whether it would not be advisable to effect in some form a permanent charitable organization, whose duty it shall be to seek out and relieve the pressing wants of the poor of our town. Such an organization should, in our judgment, be largely controlled by the ladies, for they would be more earnest and self-sacrificing; and they should be amply sustained in their benevolent work.

The churches do much towards relieving the wants of their own poor, and the same is true of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and other similar organizations, but many, and in fact most of those who need temporary assistance are without the pale of all these societies. Hence the necessity of having an organization based upon the broadest principles of Christian charity, whose benefactions shall extend, according to their necessities, to all the deserving poor of our town and vicinity.

A cold winter is closing in upon us. Business of all kinds is stagnant, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. A large number of persons will find no steady employment until the opening of business in the spring. Those who have been industrious and prudent through the summer, will probably be able to get along with their own resources until toward spring. Others who have idled away the summer months, will fall into distress much earlier. To what extent charity should be extended to this latter class, will be a question for the association, when organized, to determine. We know of persons who were subjects of charity last winter, who have been idle much of the time during the summer, some because they could not get the high wages of former years—wages which, in the condition of business, no one could afford to pay—and some who do not care to work at any price. Of this latter class are some of the beauties who took such an active part in our local politics at the late election, when they had much better have been earning bread for their families, than howling about the "oppression of capital." We have no sympathy for these fellows, but their families should not be allowed to starve. Some of these same men, and some others, who were bridged over the hard times last winter by means of the charity fund, have spent much of their earnings since at the tippling shops. If there were any way to wrest their ill-gotten gains from the rascally keepers of these tippling shops, and devote them to the relief of the families of their victims, and send the latter to jail, it would be an equitable adjustment of the matter, so far as this class is concerned.

In the performance of its self-imposed duties, a charitable association will often find difficult questions to settle, in order that charity may be bestowed only upon the deserving. The line between those who should be helped by private contributions and those who should not, is not always well defined, and the question is one which it requires sagacity and prudence to determine. It requires no prophetic eye to see that before the winter is half over, loud calls will be made upon the charity and benevolence of our citizens, and it is the part of prudence and wisdom to be prepared to meet them.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKEY RING.

The Democratic papers are very anxious to connect President Grant with the crooked whiskey frauds at St. Louis. Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, has been very plausibly involved in the whiskey ring business, and the *Watchman*, ever ready to condemn a Republican without a hearing says: "There can hardly be a doubt but that Gen. Babcock has been sharing the spoils of the whiskey ring." But Gen. Babcock says: "I am absolutely innocent; I demand a hearing before the Court, where I can testify." A chance will no doubt be given him to prove himself innocent, if he can. But let this end as it may, there is nothing to warrant the assertion that the President is in any manner connected with the trouble, except in his efforts to suppress fraud.

If the President had had any guilty knowledge of these frauds, and was himself implicated, is it reasonable to suppose he would have appointed a man of such sterling, honest, fearless energy and tried ability as Mr. Bristow to the control of the Treasury? Or, when that official announced to the President his fixed resolve to break up illicit distilling at any cost, is it reasonable to suppose that he would have advised him to "go ahead?" Or, later still, when it became known that McDonald, Joyce, Avery, and other equally prominent adherents of the administration would suffer if the prosecutions were continued to the end, is it rational to believe that he would have written his memorable order to "let no guilty man escape?" On the other hand, it is known that from first to last Secretary Bristow has had the hearty approval of the President, and that much of the fearlessness which he has displayed in dealing with the ring has been due to this fact.

The order of the President to "let no guilty man escape" has been the policy of the Republican party and of the administration, since the Republican party has been in power. When Republican officials have done wrong, the Republican party has been the first to condemn and bring them to justice, and the fact that they were Republicans, however prominent, has not been able to save them, and if Gen. Babcock is guilty, the fact that he is the President's private secretary will not save him.

We have no sympathy with those who claim that the President is blameworthy, unless his insight into character is so perfect that his appointees shall be guilty of no errors whatever. Of course the President makes most of his appointments on the recommendation of others, and cannot, in the nature of things, know every person on whom he confers office. On the other hand, a person may be worthy of, and may have received, full commendation from observant, conscientious and careful persons, and afterward, under the pressure of temptation, this person may have fallen away from virtue and been lost to honor and shame. Thus influence will, at times, work detrimentally to all good. But the President is no more responsible for an occasional bad appointment than are those who recommended the appointee. It is therefore apparent to the most careless observer that the oft repeated charge that the President is corrupt, because he has appointed this or that man to office, or because the official in question may at some time have been seen in friendly chat with him, is made without any show of reason or justice; and even though Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, should be proven to be a guilty man, would it be any reason for charging the Chief Executive of the Republic with complicity in one of the worst crimes against the Government? We are sure any honest, fair-minded opponent would say it was not. In closing, we will say we do not wish any of our readers to infer from what we have said that we think Babcock is guilty in the least degree, for there is at present not the slightest evidence of such a fact.

—France has the freest government of Europe. It is free to squash any French newspaper that thinks otherwise.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, is the Democratic candidate for speaker of the National House of Representatives, and before this reaches some of our readers, will have been elected. He is an uncompromising free trader, and before the war was an extreme States Rights man. He is in favor of the hardest kind of hard money. How that will please the Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats we would not pretend to guess. Perhaps they will be satisfied with anything so long as their party triumphs. At the caucus of the Democratic members of the House held at the Capitol Saturday, Dec. 4th, and called to order by Fernando Wood, of New York, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was chosen presiding officer, and Mr. Banning, of Ohio, Secretary. Mr. Lamar taking the chair, made an opening speech which occupied half an hour, after which the following votes were taken.

FIRST BALLOT.

Samuel Randall	59
Michael C. Kerr	71
S. S. Cox	31

SECOND BALLOT.

Kerr	77
Randall	63
Cox	21
Saylor	1

THIRD BALLOT.

Kerr	90
Randall	63
Cox	7
Saylor	1

Kerr was declared the nominee.

Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, was nominated Clerk.

John G. Thompson, of Ohio, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

L. H. Fitzburgh, of Texas, for doorkeeper.

James Stewart, of Virginia, for Postmaster.

Rev. J. L. Townsend, of Washington, Episcopalian, for Chaplain.

Mr. Fitzburgh, the candidate for doorkeeper, was Sergeant-at-Arms, for the Confederate Congress. We will here say, that this Congress will contain more pardoned rebels than any Congress that has preceeded. Why? It contains a larger percentage of Democrats.

A man by the name of John Scannell has been acquitted of murder by a New York court on the ground of insanity. That he killed his man there was no question; that the murder was premeditated no one denied, for he had followed his victim for three years with murderous intent, and once made an unsuccessful attempt upon his life. This insane murderer has been sent to a lunatic asylum until such time as the Supreme Court may think it safe to set him free, which, at the most, will probably exceed but a few months. Would it not be well for our State legislatures to pass a law that insane persons committing murder should be imprisoned in a lunatic asylum for life? It seems to us to be the only safe way to protect society, mental disorders are so apt to return even after a patient has been well for years, when there is any exciting cause to produce a relapse, and what more exciting cause can be found than a strong desire in the heart of a depraved monomaniac to settle a grudge against an enemy, or settle a dispute by "killing his man?" The only right way to deal with such men is to shut them up in some safe place for life.

Gen Babcock has been indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the whiskey frauds. But notwithstanding this fact the county should suspend judgment until he has had a hearing, and the trial should be speedy, fair and thorough. If he is innocent, as we trust and believe he is, his enemies have displayed an undecent haste in proclaiming his guilt. So far as has been seen he has done everything an innocent man smarting under the sting of such an accusation could be expected to do. He has offered to testify, asked for a civil investigation, and resorted to the readiest means which would suggest itself to a soldier in demanding a court of inquiry. The common instinct of fair play should lead the country to suspend all hasty judgments, and insist upon a verdict, before the great judge, the people, presume to pass sentence.

The *Graphic*, a daily pictorial paper published in New York, has sued the *Times*, of the same city, for libel, placing damages at $600,000. Since the great balloon humbug we have not considered their character worth as many cents. If the statements of the *Times* are correct, about five pennies will pay all the actual damage.

ESCAPE OF THE GREAT CONVICT, "BOSS" TWEED.

It is now two years since William M. Tweed, the great Tammany Boss, was brought to a halt in his career of crime by the demands of an outraged public. In all that time, although nominally a prisoner, he has never been made to feel the rigor of a common fellon's lot. The golden key which he held in his hand has been the "open Cesamer" to his prison door, and he has been accorded privileges never before granted to so great a criminal. Had he been some poor unfortunate, who, through great temtation, had been induced to steal some small amount, urged on perhaps by want and the sufferings of those near and dear to him, he would have been hurried off without cermony and dressed in rogues livery as quick as possible, but being a millionaire, and having become such by the systematic robbery of years, he has been treated like a millionaire. Our readers have already been informed of the leniency shown him at Blackwell's Island. Since he has been liberated by the Court of Apeals, he has been treated with even more consideration, so that the discomforts of prison life can hardly have been felt. Since he has been in the Ludlow Street Jail the scandals of his former imprisonment have been repeated and magnified. He has rode about the city; He has walked in the park; he has been to his own house times without number; he has dined out; he was lately one of a jovial party which feasted at one of the palace hotels of New York; and now, as a last act in this farce, he requests his obsequious attendants to drive him after dark to his house, and while they sat in the parlor chatting with some of the family, he said he would "go up stairs" to see his wife, who was not very well, and that has been the last seen of him. After he had been gone about ten minutes, the officers began to inquire for their prisoner. His son went to call him, and returned saying, "he isn't there." Search was made immediately, the officers appearing, or pretending to be, very much surprised and chagrined. He could not be found in the house, when they drove to the station and gave a general alarm, telegraphing all over the city and county. The officers who had him in charge were Mr. Dunham and Mr. Hazon. But the Sheriff, Mr. Connor, although not with him, and it is said was not aware of his absence from the jail, will be held responsible for the prisoner. He has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for his recapture. All of this proceeding looks very much like a thin transparent fraud, like a conspiracy concocted between Tweed and his jailors, and the offer of ten thousand dollars by Sheriff Connor does not put any better look upon it. Tweed has abundant means to make every one of the men who may have connived at his escape wealthy. The question that presents itself to our mind then, is, would he not do it to regain his liberty?

The coincidence in time of the death af Vice-President Wilson and William B. Astor, and the disparity in their circumstances, shows that the estimate that in the olden time was put upon wealth, in contrast with worth, is not so fully appreciated in these days. The poor man was more spoken about, and his death was made the occasion of much greater manifestation of public feeling than was shown in the case of the other. Yet the wealthy man had many virtues, and no specially marked vices. Astor had led a quiet, orderly, retired life, devoted to business, saving, and the management of his large estate. He was like many others who are highly respected, careful and honest. Yet when he died, the fact that he received no general attention from the press or public, shows that wealth alone has ceased to exert a large influence over the popular mind. Wilson, the poor man, whose life has been devoted to public affairs, and who through a long career has maintained a reputation that is above reproach, went to his grave lamented by his country. Poverty, accompanied by devotion to the public, and a record that is stainless, is of more value than wealth. Honor is thus more highly regarded than money—and the self-abnegating person than the selfish.

William B. Astor, who lately died in New York, had an estate variously estimated at from fifty million to two hundred million. The figures first mentioned are probably the nearest correct. Even that is an immense sum for one man to hold, and we doubt if there is another in the country can equal it, if we except perhaps, Cornelius Vanderbelt. Mr. Astor has willed the bulk of his immense estate to his son, John Jacob, who he deemed the most capable of managing it of any of his sons. He is a man who has never made any stir in the world, and were it not for his great wealth he would not have been known outside of a limited circle of acquaintances. He received from the elder Astor great wealth, and he has devoted all the energies of his life to adding to it. His whole ambition has been, more gold! more gold! If the present John Jacob manages as well as his father, and in his turn transmits his money to the son "most capable of managing it," to what immense proportions may it not attain. We hope that there may yet an Astor be born with sense enough to scatter it, and if he should have the disposition to do good to his fellows he will win a more lasting and honored name than all who have preceded him.

Henry Wilson at Rest.

Final Obsequies at Natick—Scenes at the Late Home of the Vice-President.

Natick, Mass., Dec. 1.—The day is bright and cold. 12 o'clock was the hour assigned for the funeral service at the house, and by that hour the home of the late Vice-President was thronged with the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, many of whom had arrived by the morning trains from distant localities. The residence is a two-story-and-a-half frame dwelling, and is painted in a light yellow shade; the door-plate bears the simple inscription, "Henry Wilson." The interior of the house is in keeping with its simple external appearance, the furniture and all its appointments being in strict accordance with the simple and frugal modes of the owner's life. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the casket was closed, shutting out forever from public gaze the face and form of Henry Wilson, and the remains were then conveyed to the house where resides the mother of the late wife of the Vice-President. The casket was borne to the house by comrades of Wadsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the United States Marines holding their position as a national guard of honor. The remains were placed in the parlor, the casket-case serving as a dais. A solitary marine kept guard over the remains last night, and was relieved every two hours. Promptly at the appointed hour, the choir of Mr. Wilson's church sang an appropriate hymn, which was followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Peloubet, of Natick, Mr. Wilson's pastor, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dowsen, of Shelboure, and remarks by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, interspersed with singing, which closed the ceremonies. During the services a guard of honor, selected from the marines and Grand Army Republic Post, were stationed at the head and foot of the casket. The elegant floral decorations gave additional effect to the scene.

At the conclusion of the private services at the house, the remains were removed to the town hall. The casket was placed upon a catafalque and the mourners assigned to seats reserved especially for them, where the final services were held. The procession was then formed. The line of march embraced nearly every street in town, and it was not until 4 o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park cemetery. Without any unnecessary delay, owing to the extreme cold wind that swept over the hill upon which the cemetery is situated, the casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of the open grave ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square around the grave, while the military escort were drawn up in line in the drive-way, the mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band meanwhile playing a solemn dirge. The casket was gently lowered to its final resting place. Mr. Peloubet delivered the benediction, the relatives and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers upon the casket-lid, and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson were at an end.

——Take your butter and eggs to Sechler's. He pays the highest price.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

Follow up The Plow.

Hard times are now upon us,
And the people are in debt;
The country's full of trouble,
And the worst is coming yet.
'Twas not without its causes,
And we'll plainly tell you now,
The only way to stop it
Is to "follow up the plow."

Fill up your fields and prairies
With a crop that's "good as gold;"
And mine your hills and valleys wide
For iron, salt and coal.
The earth is the producer,
And we can tell you how
To make a princely fortune—
'Tis to "follow up the plow."

There are too many people
Who their duty shrik;
Who'd rather make a fortune
By some other means than work.
The man who plants tobacco,
Corn, wheat or cotton now,
Is king among the "money men;"
He "follo s up the plow."

Daily Duty.

Each day its duty brings. The undone task
Of yesterday cannot be now fulfilled
Without some current work's displacement.
"Time
And tide will wait for none" Then let us act,
So that they need not wait, and keep abreast
With them by the discharge of each day's
claim;
For each new dawn, like a prolific tree,
Blossoms with blessings and with duties, which
So interwoven grow that he who shirks
The latter fails the first. Ye cannot pick
The dainty and refuse the task. To win
The smile of him who did his Father's will
In the great work assigned him, while 'twas
day,
With love self-sacrificing, his high course
We must, with prayerful footsteps, imitate,
And, knowing not what one day may bring
forth,
Live so that Death, come when he may, shall
find
Us not defaulters in arrears with Time—
Mourning, like Titus, "I have lost a day!"—
But busily engaged on something which
Shall cast a blessing on the world; rebound
With, one to our own breast, and tend to give
To man some benefit, to God some praise.

Our Story Teller.

Mark Shipley's Atonement.

BY HELEN HARCOURT.

"Hallo! Shipley! good evening, old fellow! We've stopped in to carry you off with us. You know your promised long ago to take a look in at Mason's and we won't let you off. So put on your hat and come along."

Mark Shipley turned with a start of surprise. He had not been aware of the entrance of his friends, so intently had he been gazing upon a delicate little note which he held in his hand.

"Welcome, Burton, welcome, Harwaar; I am glad to see you in my humble lodging. Sit down; help yourself to cigars, and spend the evening with me."

"Not a bit of it," cried Burton. "The cigars we'll accept with thanks, and we will smoke them in your company, but it must be on the way to Mason's. So come along; it is too late now."

Mark shook his head.

"You must excuse me. It was, as you say, long ago when I made that promise, and my opinions have changed somewhat; moreover, Mason's was not then the regular gambling house it is now. Be generous and give me back my promise, boys. I don't want it said that I ever entered any such places."

For a reply his friends burst into uproarious laughter, and Burton exclaimed,—

"Hear you, Hawaar! The sinner has turned saint, and what, forsooth, has converted him? Ah, Shipley, Shipley, I fear your are lost—irrevocably tied to a certain fair lady's apron strings. You are soon to become a benedict, we know and so it is all the more our bounded duty to see that you make use of the little liberty you still have left."

"Indeed," said the young man, earnestly, "you will oblige me greatly if you will let me off. You have heard of my poor father's fate; it was a gambling house that ruined him and embittered his last days. I would never have made the promise I had if Mason's had then been the place it is now."

"But still a promise is a promise, and must be kept," said Hawaar. "So, put put on your hat at once, for we'll grant no release. We won't ask you to play—only to look on a while and see how things are done. Why, Shipley, you ought to be ashamed in these days to confess to ignorance about such places—it is part of a man's education. Come."

After some further remonstrances, Mark suffered himself to be persuaded to accompany his friends, feeling in honor bound to do so since they would not release him from his promise, for it had always been his pride that his word once passed had never been broken.

Mason's was a so-called private gambling house, and open only to the upper classes. Several gentlemen were gathered about one of the numerous tables, deeply absorbed in the dangerous game of Rouge et Noir.

Our three friends looked on for a while in silence, and then Burton and Harwaar drew nearer, and each staked a small sum. They won, and again risked a larger sum. Again fortune favored them; and then—alas for human resolution!—Mark Shipley, carried away by the excitement of the moment, forget the lesson of his father's past, and threw down upon the table a golden coin.

"Hurrah, Shipely!" cried Burton,—"Well done! You are a true man, for all your squeamishness. You see those things don't look so bad when you're right close to them. These Rouge et Noir tables are very tasty—not at all repulsive."

But Mark already regretted his impulsive act.

"Ah, Burton," he said, "there is the whole trouble in a nut-shell. It is because gambling looks so harmless at first that so many noble-hearted fellows are ruined by it."

This he spoke in all earnestness, and yet a few moments later, when his gold returned to him in double amount, he staked it again; and yet it came back to him four times the amount at first started—forty dollars instead of ten.

"Try it again, Shipley," cried Hawaar. "Down with it on the noir."

"No, on the rouge?" and Mark, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, laid down his forty dollars on the spot referred to. Again he won, and eighty dollars were handed him by the banker—a clear gain of seventy."

"What a splendid run of luck, Shipley!" cried Burton. "Double, triple the amount; you're sure to win."

Mark hesitated, but the reckless fascination of the game was in the ascendant, and he risked the larger sum suggested by his friends, placing this time on the "inverse," and then he waited with breathless eagerness for the result. It was against him; but so far from checking his wild career, it seemed to excite him to further risks.

"Two hundred dollars on the noir."

A moment's pause, and again he lost. As the result was announced, Mark's face grew pale, and with a shock he awakened to a full appreciation, not only of the debt he had incurred, but of the sin he had committed—of the self-imposed vow he had broken. Faint and sick at heart, he gave his note for the sum due Mason, and then bidding his friends good night, hastened homeward.

As may be readily imagined, his reflections were far from pleasant. Aside from the reproaches of his conscience, the sum he had lost was by no means an inconsiderable one, and his salary as private secretary to a wealthy banker (no other than his intended father-in-law) could ill withstand this heavy draft upon it. Moveover, his next quarterly payment would not be due for a month, and he had but very little money on hand.

"If Mason will only wait till this month is out," he thought, "I can weather the storm I have brought upon myself, and then—he raised his hand solemnly towards heaven—"I will never again enter a gambling house or engage in any game of chance, so help me God."

But Mason would not wait. No promise, no security would satisfy this man, who, destitute of honor himself, could not believe its existence in others. Money in good, solid gold—this alone would content him. Day after day he intruded himself into young Shipley's apartments; and at length one day grew so violent, that Mark, to get rid of him for the time, told him to come on the morrow and he would endeavor by all possible means to have the money ready for him.

"Very well, sir," said the man, as he turned toward the door, "I will come tomorrow as you say; but if the money is not forthcoming, I will go to Mr. Morton and tell him what a nice son-in-law he is going to have. You know him as well as I do, and I am more mistaken than I ever was in my life if he don't cut you adrift for this business the moment he hears of it, so you'd better get the money ready and keep it all from him."

This was early in the morning, and soon after dark Mark walked down to the bank, thinking it all over with a sinking heart. He could not raise the required sum. Burton and Hawaar were unable to lend it, and to no other friends could he apply,

So, on the morrow all would be over and his brief, bright dream of love at an end, and in its place sorrow and disgrace.

He had brought it all on himself, too; and this knowledge made his thoughts all the more bitter, for he felt that he deserved the misfortunes which were thronging about him—he was not worthy to call sweet Jennie Morton by the sacred name of wife.

The day wore on; and as the hour for closing the bank was near, Mr. Morton rose from his chair to depart; but at the office door he paused.

"I had nearly forgotten, Mark. Just look in my desk—here is the key—and you will find four hundred dollars in cash that I wish you would lock in my private vault. You will be up this evening, of course? Jennie expects you; so good-bye for the present."

Left alone, mark opened the desk and gazed intently on the coarse bag which contained the gold. His cheeks grew deathly pale and his frame shook like an aspen leaf. He then put forth his hand, touched the gold, then drew back as though stung by a scorpion. Once more he advanced his hand, and this time he clutched the bag; then taking down his overcoat from the nail upon which it hung, he threw it over his arm in such a way as to conceal the gold, the latter being too heavy to place in his pocket, and hurriedly left the bank.

"This will save me," he muttered; "and before Mr. Morton can miss it I shall have replaced it from my salary, only one week to wait for it now. Oh, how low I have fallen—a gambler and a thief—I, Mark Shipley!"

"Well, sir," said Mason, "here I am; can you say the same of that money you owe me?"

"Here it is," said Mark, hoarsely. "Count it to make sure it is right, and then begone, and never dare to cross my threshold again."

"Not unless you cross mine first, never fear. Well, it's all right, sir. There is your receipt that I've carried in my pocket these three weeks. I'm glad to give it to you at last."

Mason moved toward the door with a sneering laugh, and Mark, excited beyond control, advanced toward him with uplifted hand, a silent threat that was not lost on its object, who quickly vanished.

It was not quite time to go to the bank, and Mark spent the interval in walking up and down his room. At length he threw himself into a chair and bent his head upon his hands. Directly he looked up with a brighter glance in his eyes, a firmer expression on his face.

"I will do it!" he exclaimed. "Irresolution has been my bane through life; but for that I should never have fallen thus low. Oh, Jennie, my beloved, Heaven grant that you care not for me as I had hoped and believed. I would fain that this sorrow should fall upon me alone, who has deserved it all."

He walked rapidly to the bank, and entering Mr. Morton's private office, found that gentleman seated at his desk. Pressing his hand over his fast throbbing heart, Mark advanced and stood in silence until his employer looked up.

"Why, Mark, you look ill!" he exclaimed; "what is the matter? Sit down, sit down!"

"I am ill, sir," said the young man, slowly—"ill in mind. I have committed a great sin, and have come to you to confess it."

And then in brief, clear words, he told it all—his first false step and its consequences, his temptation and his fall.

Mr. Morton listened in silence. He was a kind-hearted, upright man; and while his sense of honor was shocked at the story of Mark's wrong doing, his heart recognized the inherent nobleness in the young man's character which had led him to confess his crime. He longed to speak to him words of comfort, but nevertheless he deemed it best that he should wait yet a while longer, in order that the remembrance of those dark hours of sorrow and humiliation might never fade away.

"Mark," said he, "I need not say how shocked and grieved I am—you know all that. You have sinned, but you have proved your repentance, for you know as well as I that in all probability I should never have discovered the absence of the money. For this reason I shall retain you in your position here. I trust you, still, you see. But, Mark, tell me on your sacred honor and conscience, do you think I would do right to confide the happiness of my child to one who has sinned as you have? Are you worthy of her?"

He waited for an answer, and it came in low, gasping tones—

"No, sir; I am all unworthy. You would do wrong to give her to me now. I will not seek her—you may trust me for that. Tell her—yes tell her what I have done, and then she will cease to love me, and not suffer as I shall. Would that I might die; but I must live to work out my atonement."

"Be it so, Mark," said Mr. Morton; and then he hastily went out from the office that the young man might not see the tears in his eyes. But Mark could not have seen them had he stayed, because of the scalding drops which blinded his own sight.

Time passed on. Two months had gone by, and Mark, a wiser and a nobler man, was steadily working out his atonement. Not once had he looked on her who had so nearly been his bride, nor had her name once been mentioned between him and her father.

The bank closed at three o'clock, its officers and clerks having generally all departed by four; and then from this latter period till five o'clock—the hour of the night watchman,s arrival—the building was entirely deserted. Mark had some extra work to do, and not having completed it when his friends left the bank, remained in Mr. Morton's office for that purpose.

His pen ran over the paper before him, but suddenly he laid it down, and bent his head as if to listen. His quick ear caught the sound of stealthy footsteps in the passage leading to the office in which he sat. A moment's attention. The steps paused at the door and a man's voice said—

"Come, hurry along, Bill; this job's got to be done quick. The watchman'll be here before long; and we'll find ourselves in a pretty muss if we're not off first. There's a door in this here office leading to the vaults, and I've got keys that'll open all ahead of us. These here skeletons are precious nice things."

Quick as lightning Mark comprehended it all. These men had concealed themselves in the bank to await the departure of its officers, and now were prepared to break into the vaults.

Grasping the high stool on which he ordinarily sat, Mark glided across the room and stationed himself on one side of the office door. Scarcely had he done so when it was opened and the foremost burglar entered, to receive a heavy blow from the stool, which sent him reeling back into the passageway.

His astonished comrades looked cautiously in through the open door, and cried—

"Hurrah! only one man! We'll soon finish him. Come on, down with him!"

Five men rushed into the apartment, but Mark had been too quick for them. With a sudden bound he crossed the room and placed his back against the iron door oppening into the passage to the vaults below.

Fast and furious were the blows aimed at him, but his long-legged stool proved an admirable weapon of defense, not alone repelling the attacks of his assailants, but laying one of them insensible on the floor.

"Hang it, we'll have to use powder, after all, and to risk the noise," exclaimed one of the robbers; and as he spoke he presented a pistol at Mark and fired.

The stool dropped with a crash from the latter's powerless hands, and he fell heavily to the floor, the blood flowing from a wound in his side. The robbers pushed him aside, and he saw one of their number draw a bunch of skeleton keys from his pocket, and fit one to the door, then all grew dim before him, and he knew no more until he opened his eyes to find himself in a darkened room.

"Where am I?" he asked, and the sound of his voice startled him, so low and weak was it.

No answer was made him, but a slight, graceful figure started up from his side, and sped from the room. A moment later Mr. Morton entered and stood at the bedside. Mark repeated his question.

"You are in my house, my dear boy," was the reply. "You have been very ill for weeks, and must not attempt to talk, though you are better now.—Hush! not a word."

The young man was too weak to oppose the mandate, so he closed his eyes and soon sank into a mild and peaceful slumber.

A few days subsequently, when Mark was stronger, Mr. Morton told how the watchman, entering the bank in company with a friend, had been startled by a pistol shot, and hastening in the direction of the sound, had discovered the robbers in the act of opening the iron door which Mark had so ably defended. The men had fled, all save one, who lay on the floor insensible. Him they gave into the charge of a policeman whom they summoned; and he had since recovered and turned State's evidence, so that the whole party had been captured.

As for Mark, they had thought him dead at first, but Mr. Morton, sent for in all haste, conveyed him to his own house, and called the wavering spirit back to life again.

Mark's eyes brightened as he heard the story, and he asked—

"Then the robbers got nothing!"

"Not a dollar, thanks to your bravery."

"Thank Heaven for that! I have atoned for my sin!"

"You have, indeed, my dear boy," was the earnest reply; "and here is your reward. Take it, for now you are worthy of it."

He drew his blushing daughter from behind the curtains, which up to this moment had concealed her from Mark's view, and placed her hand in the thin, emaciated one of her lover.

"I told her all, Mark, but she never wavered in her love. You are worthy of each other. You have each passed through the furnace of affliction, and have come forth purer and nobler."

A sweet, happy smile played over the young man's wasted features, as he clasped the hand of her he loved in his own.

"Thank Heaven," he murmured; my atonement is in truth accepted, for man has forgiven my sin, and God is yet more forgiving than he. I have found peace again once more."

And Mark was right, as his subsequent life of joy, prosperity and usefulness testified.

Miscellaneous.

Review of Fashions.

Fashion has nothing further to suggest for the year 1875, and, at the expiration of the period, distinguishes herself by reviving antique styles, and perplexing her followers with the wealth of suggestions placed before them. While their surprise is unabated, she is already contemplating spring novelties, and preparing fresh wonders, which will come upon the woman public just as it has learned to make use of the opportunities at hand. Fortunately, it is not a difficult thing to take a survey of the existing situation and find at least, where Fashion stands at present.

In reviewing the forms of dress for the current season, shapes appear to have undergone very little change. While walking-skirts are said to clear the ground, however, very few really do so, ladies seeming to prefer the trouble of lifting them, when necessary, to wearing them in what is considered an ungraceful length. All skirts of dresses are longer in front than they were a year since, the only reason for this being a better conformity with the generally extended drapery. Trains accompanying evening toilettes are not long back-breadths, continued in a gored form, exclusively, but are square-cut widths, provided separately, and adjusted in large pleats massed back of the arm. The latter style is necessarily confined to toilettes of heavy materials, the trains of gauze, tulle, and tarlatan toilettes being supplied by extended, gored breadths. When all of the fullness of a shirt is disposed at the centre-back in thick pleats, the fan-like drapery of the train is a natural result.

Over-skirts have passed through many vagareies recently, and are consequently exhibited in great variety of form. A fancy, newly revived, is for different loopings upon one design, as thus: A triple-apron model is well-draped upon the left front and side, while the right is left to hang smoothly down, and is closed, or apparently closed, to the foot, with a room of buttons and button-holes. At the back, the well-shirred frills alone serve to contract the drapery, the centre-looping being altogether omitted. Another new fancy consists in replacing the narrow side-gores of over-shirts with lacings supplied by heavy, silk cords. Stylish models, which are left open at the front, and connected by straps, pleatings, etc., are especially in favor for evening toilettes, and are seen in light-blue, pink, and maize color, accompanied by French waists, made of alternate strips of velvet and silk. This graceful overdress, is worn over a skirt of black velvet, and proves exceeding effective with the dark velvet showing through the open spaces of the divided over-skirt.

A stylish design for an evening-dress exhibits two sashes crossing in front, and uniting in a large bow low in the back. A second French model accompanying a toilette of silk and crepe lisse was made of satin entirely without trimming, and consisted of an open apron-front raised at the back in two large loops directly below the waist. These open aprons, not new by any means as to shapes, prove acceptable at present for evening toilettes, as they may be elaborated down the front with spiral trimmings of lace and a special garniture of flowers. One such design of white silk was trimmed with spirals of crepe lisse and ivy-leaves, with pansies. Gauzes, tulles, etc., supply over-skirts in the form of tunics, or rather wide scarf-draperies, which are embroidered with straw, crystal beads, silver spangles, and gold and silver Marguerites.

Stylish over-skirts for heavy fabrics, worn chiefly as street toilettes, exhibit deep apron-fronts, with widely varying backs. One such design is shirred for a space of twelve inches above the hem in front, with four threads, an inch space intervening between. The back shows cross-wise puffs completed by showy loops of doubled silk. Side-pleatings of silk nearly four inches deep, with a braid-trimming above, supplies the garniture.

An exceedingly graceful "shawl" over-skirt is deep, pointed in front, and looped once, merely, at the back, leaving its double points in the perfect representation of a shawl. The design is completed with cordings of velvet, fringe, and waves of fine, crimped pleating extending down the front. Since Fashion has decided over-skirts to be of unusual depth, at the front especially, a decided increase of garniture is noticed; indeed, this portion of the toilet supplies the point for the chief elaboration of the entire costume, and for this reason double pointed, open and "shawl" models are especial favorites, as they multiply borders, and opportunities for massing garnitures upon this portion of a dress.

Polonaises, which are recalled with much enthusiasm, are models of handsome proportions, and, as they are designed for rich materials or for heavy wool suitings, little is required beyond perfection of shape. Two varieties prevail as to form; one is a graceful garment with a shirred apron effect, the centre of the design being supplied by a graduated band of silk, left plain, the slightly gathered fronts being appended to this band. The back is similarly modeled, but much more contracted, in order to produce a sufficiently shortened drapery. Other polonaises are entirely plain, exhibiting the same Marguerite back familiar some seasons since. The slightest possible drapery effects, or loopings, are seen upon polonaises of handsome fabrics, and an elegant model in striped silk and velvet, is trimmed with a band of cock's feathers, with a frill of black lace underneath. Black wings, very small, crossed, and held by silver buckles, close the front. Pelisses, redingcotes, Marguerite polonaises, and polonaises simple, are the various names for new polonaises, which may be repeated in designs issued some time since, and varied only by garnitures, pockets, collarettes, revers, etc.

To attempt to classify basques is a difficult matter, as the one item of garniture covers the difference, chiefly, between various models. The cuirasse, as to form and proportions, supplies the one starting-point. Designers can suggest nothing further in relation to correctness of shape, and it only remains with those who crave novelty to provide fresh modes of trimming, and christen the ordinary basque with new titles. The Chatelaine basque is simply an extended, long-skirt, cuirasse basque with the addition of a Chatelaine pocket, suspended from the side, and the Pompadour basque takes its name from the square-shaped neck which supplies one feature of its shape. Cutting the skirts of high-necked basques, and both the necks and skirts of low-necked basques, in vandykes and squares, gives variety to the plain cuirasse model, and this style is popular.

Dressy basques, as previously mentioned, are laced down the back, and frequently also upon the open side-seams of the skirt. Generally speaking, however, all models are unusually plain. Loose basques, supplied as portions of an out-door costume, are double-breasted, with rolling collars, large, English pockets, and double rows of buttons on the plain postillion-skirts. The general design is made to resemble a gentleman's English hunting-coat, and is accompanied by a white linen under-handkerchief and showy buttons. Sacques for the street are long, slender, and abundantly trimmed with fringe, braid, etc., and this observation applys equally to Dolmans and other street-wraps described in a previous number. Sleeves to basques for the house are usually dressy. In one model a succession of silk cords trims the sleeve nearly up to the elbow, the cuff itself being of velvet. The collarette is also made of cords, with the terminating row of velvet. These lesser points seem to provide places for the showy trimmings which are no longer seen upon basque skirts. Pockets, too, are extremely elaborate in form and in garniture also, while Pompadour squares, exquisitely laid in pleats, or in successive cords, Martha Washington handkerchiefs, and long and graceful fichus, elaborately trimmed, accompany costumes of various kinds. The record of Fashion for the current season is a creditable one, for, though abounding in caprices, no style introduced has been condemned for grotesqueness or impracticability.—[Domestic Monthly for December.

Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, in his annual report, says that reports of Indian superintendents and agents convey unmistakable evidence of a year of advance in the civilization of the Indians. Their testimony is almost uniform to the fact that the civilization of the Indians is not only entirely practicabel, but under way. 42,638 Indians are self-supporting. The corn crop last year was 2,404,000 bushels; potatoes and other vegetables 421,000 bushels; fields under cultivation, 323,000 acres, a larger area by 7,000 acres than ever before reported, and nearly 200,000 acres more than in 1871. Nearly ten thousand more Indian families are now living in houses than five years ago. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war will never occur in the United States.

In reference to the Black Hills country, the Commissioner recommends that legislation be now sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne river, in Dakota. The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux, as helpless wards of the Government, for the Black Hills will be found by estimating what eight hundred square miles of gold fields are worth to us and what three thousand square miles of timber, agricultural and grazing lands are worth to them.

The Commissioner says the need of the Indian Territorry is a government of the simplest form possible, and suggests a government similar to that provided for the territorry of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, preliminary to the organization of a general assembly, would be best adapted for the Territory at present. He recommends that the matter be again brought before Congress.

The Commissioner opposes the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but recommends that the purchasing, inspecting and transporting of goods and supplies required to subsist the Indians be done by that department.

The Commissioner speaks in the highest terms of the aid afforded by the different religious bodies of the country, and earnestly hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and nececessary appropriations for the training and education of the Indians. None but the very best men, he says, should be appointed as agents, and he expresses the hope that the Government will still be inclined to call upon the religious bodies of the country to name the men.

It is not expected that a deficiency for this year will arise exceeding $200,000. The cost of maintaining all the Indians, except the wilder tribes, will steadily decrease from this time until they cease to be a burden to the Government. It is not improbable, however, that such an additional expenditure will be required in bringing the wilder tribes into the beginning of civilization as will make the total of appropriations for three or four years to come equal those of the last three years, and perhaps greater.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

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THE room lately occupied by us in the

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REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

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Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

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and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

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Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

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Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

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WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

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Stoves of All Kinds.

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NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 2[illegible] p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" " "	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" " " "	Renovo	4.30 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8.35 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.45 a.
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p
" " "	Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
" " "	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " "	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10 25 a m
" " "	Williamsport	11.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" " "	Philadelphia	6.20 p
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	8.25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
" "	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" " "	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Miles.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 48
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 15
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 27
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	35	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 55
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive.	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

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144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

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N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

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AGENTS wanted to introduce this UNRIVALLED and healthful toilet article into every family. THE VERY BEST CURE for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, ROUGH SKIN, and for the FACE AFTER SHAVING, ever prepared. A handsome revenue can be secured by agents giving part or all their time to selling it. Every family should have it. Recommended by the best physicians. For particulars address A. P. LYNN & CO., Mauch Chunk, Pa. Montgomery & Co. wholesale agents, 131 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 45-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whetherdisplayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

Moody And Sankey.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 30, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—

The meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, began in Philadelphia on Sunday, November 21st. Although the press has given full reports, to the extent of several columns daily, a letter giving some information in regard to the movement may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Your readers are already familiar with the extensive preparations made preparatory to their coming. During the first week numerous changes were rendered necessary, and many improvements were made. A telegraph was put in, connecting the chief usher's stand at the platform with the platform of the assistant usher in front of the Hall. One wire also connects with a wire leading to the city Central Station.

100 police are on duty each evening, and on Sunday and Thanksgiving-day 180 police were on duty about the building. A corps of ushers, some 70 in number, each evening have been very efficient, and there has been on no occasion more confusion than there is on an ordinary occasion in a large church congregation. A large choir, several hundred in numbers, have excited the admiration of the audience, by their thoroughly trained and powerful chorus, as well as by the sweetness of their songs. The class of Christian workers, 300 in number, are entering heartily into the work of the inquiry rooms.

The opening morning was a cold, winter morning, the rain pouring in torrents for an hour before the opening of the service. At 8 o'clock, when the doors were closed, there were from eight to nine thousand persons in the audience. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a damp, disagreeable day, an hour before the time of beginning the service, the Hall was packed, there being fully twelve thousand people in the audience, and it is estimated twenty thousand persons were turned away unable to obtain admittance. The morning prayer-meeting, from 8 to 9 o'clock, was opened in the Chambers Presbyterian Church, accommodating some two thousand people, but after three days the number in attendance was so great that it had to be moved to the Hall. The first morning in the Hall some six thousand persons were present. On Thanksgiving evening the service was announced for 7½ o'clock. At 2 o'clock the people began to gather about the building, and by 5 o'clock thousands were waiting to obtain admission. At 6 o'clock the house was crowded, fully twelve thousand persons being present, and the doors were closed, shutting out most of the ministers, a large part of the choir, and many representatives of the press. On last Sunday the 8 o'clock service was for Christian workers, admitted by tickets, which were given free to those applying for them. By noon, Saturday, all the tickets were given out, and many were thus prevented from attending. This sermon to Christians was the most impressive Mr. Moody had so far given. It was on "Love and Sympathy," and many times during the sermon there was hardly a person in the vast audience who was not affected to tears. This service closed the special sermons to Christians. For a week he preached, talked to, and exhorted Christians to more consecration and earnestness, and the result of the first week's work will be felt during the continuance of the meetings.

Sunday afternoon the services for the impenitent were begun. At 3 o'clock, an hour before the time of service, the doors were closed, shutting in eleven or twelve thousand women (no men being admitted), and shutting out large numbers who vainly sought admittance. Such an assemblage was never before in this country gathered under one roof, and the sight of so vast an audience of women, as in rows they stretched from side to side away to the back end of the Hall was a scene hard to picture. Mr. Moody preached from John, 3rd chapter, 7th verse, "Ye must be born again." It was his first sermon here to those out of Christ, and it was an earnest and effective sermon on regeneration, the necessity for a new birth. He refuted the various excuses, answered the false reasoning, and then boldly stated he could not reason out regeneration, that it was a revelation, and one could only understand it by accepting the new birth as a God-given gift, a new creation. The sermon was full of beautiful imagery, touching incidents, pathos, and eloquence, and yet a statement of facts none could question, put in a terse, blunt way, that would make a lasting impression. Mr. Sankey never sang with more sweetness, and as the soft notes of the Ninety and Nine passed from row to row, penetrating in their fullness and sweetness every corner of the vast audience room, multitudes wept scarcely knowing why. Mr. Moody requested those not Christians wishing to be prayed for to rise. Fully five hundred accepted the invitation. Those who arose were requested to go to the inquiry rooms before the audience was dismissed, and a wave of people moved from all parts of the house. In the inquiry rooms Messrs. Moody and Sankey, assisted by ministers and Christian workers, were engaged in pointing inquirers to Christ and many who went in weeping penitents went away rejoicing in a sense of pardoned sins.

At 7½ o'clock the service was for men only and at that hour an audience of ten thousand men, mostly young men, was assembled. Mr. Moody repeated the sermon of the afternoon with increased earnestness and power.

He carried with him the hearts of the listeners, and a more attentive and quiet audience never sat listening to the Gospel. Mr. Sankey sang the "Prodigal child," and other most impressive pieces. When the invitation was given for those not Christians wishing to be prayed for to arise hundreds stood up, and subsequently went into the inquiry rooms. A nine o'clock meeting for young men has been held every evening in the Arch Street M. E. Church, and the house has been full. So many requests for prayer are presented every evening that all who wish cannot be heard, and large numbers as many as forty in an evening, of those out of Christ have stood up to be prayed for. These are afterwards talked with privately, and many have been hopefully converted.

A marked feature of these meetings has been the familiarity with the Scriptures of those taking part in the meetings. Many touching incidents have occurred, and some marked cases of conversion have taken place.

For the purpose of keeping this meeting for young men, a father's meeting has been opened at the same hour in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Broad and Penn square, which has been well attended.

A woman's meeting, conducted by the ladies, is held each morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

Monday morning prayer-meeting was given to requests for prayer and reports of the work. Some fifty or more requests were presented, embracing a large number of all classes and conditions of people.

This morning at least 100 requests were presented, and to-morrow's list embraces full twice as many. Glowing reports were brought in from all the meetings, as well as by pastors from their churches and from the neighboring towns.

On Thursday next, a special meeting has been arranged for 3 o'clock to accommodate elderly persons from a distance and those unable to attend the night service. On next Sunday morning a meeting for Christian workers will be held at 8 A. M., a meeting at 4 for women not Christians, admittance by ticket, and at 7:30 o'clock a meeting for those unaccustomed to attending church, admittance also by ticket.

The work is assuming proportions far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and we are in the midst of a great revival which we hope will sweep over all the land. The class of people at the meetings yesterday afternoon and evening was largely those unaccustomed to church going, and the impression made was on this account more marked. The meetings for this week will be the same as last week, with the exception of the morning, which on and after Thursday will be at 12 o'clock instead of 8, and as soon as Mr. Moody has recovered from the fatigue of his exhausting work in Brooklyn he will begin an afternoon service. Excursions are arranged for from different parts of the State, and ministers are coming in in large numbers to attend the meeting.

No services is held on Saturdays except the meetings at 12 o'clock.

T. K. C.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In my judgment, the greatest feature of the Centennial Exhibition will be the display of live stock, which for horses, mules and asses will begin September 1st, and last for 15 days; for horned cattle, from Sept. 20th to Oct 5th; for sheep, goats, dogs and swine, from Oc. 10th to 25th, and for poultry from Oc. 28th to Nov. 10th. This exhibition of live stock will embrace a world wide collection, from the powerful and rapid Percheron draught horse of France, to the swift footed Arabian runner, and on up to Goldsmith Maid and Lulu, of this country, the symmetrical beautie, with muscles tough and hard as iron cords; from the sacred bull of Buddha, to the bloodhound of Skinner, the butcher, and from the silk-haired goat of Angora, to bristly Chester county porker. In order to keep this portion of exhibits within reasonable limits, stringent conditions have been imposed, thus:

Animals to be eligible for admission must be of such pedigree that the exhibitor can furnish satisfactory evidence to the Chief of Bureau that:

As applied to thorough-bred horses, as far back as the fifth generation of ancestors of both sides, they are of pure blood, and of the same identical breed.

As to short-horned cattle, they are registered in either Allen's, Alexander's or the English Herd Books.

As to Holsteins, Herefords, Ayrshire Devons, Guernseys, Brittannys, Kerrys and other pure breeds, they are imported or descended from imported animals on either side.

As to Jerseys, that they are entered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club or in that of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jersey.

As to sheep and and swine, they are imported or descended from imported animals, and that the home-bred shall be of pure blood as far back as the fifth generation.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have officially given notice of their coming. It is to be hoped that they bring the little princes and princesses with them, and a score or two of dukes and duchesses.

It may be a source of gratification to the young ladies of Bellefonte whom the *Gray* and *Meek* editor of the "Watchman" has led to expect the Crown Prince of Germany to summer at, that place to know that Prince Kammerherr Von Hegermane Lindercrone has made his appearance as the pioneer of the Crown Princes' party; he is now the guest of Herr Von Shlitzer.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The funeral ceremonies extended by our State and City authorities to the dead Vice President, were grand and imposing. During the five hours the body lay in state in the old hall of Independence, 15,000 persons viewed it. The front of the building was heavily draped and festooned, the drapery extending in loops its entire length; from the windows silk flags were displayed and the pillars of the doorway were draped in deep mourning, intertwined with the American colors.

The display in the interior of the hall was profuse. In the centre of the room, supported by the four pillars, was a large canopy formed of American flags, rising tent shaped to near the ceiling, and edged by a wide curtain, of black bombazine trimmed with heavy fringe. The four pillars were wrapped with national and regimental flags entwined with black. Beneath the old crystal chandelier, in the centre of the canopy, was erected a handsome catafalque, covered with black broadcloth, and ornamented with heavy folds and rosettes of the same material. In the east end of the room, back of the John Hancock chair, on the platform, was an elaborate design formed of silken flags, surrounding a handsome painting of the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts. The walls of the room were covered with deep festoons of black bombazine, looped up with white rosettes, and similar material surrounded all the windows. The table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, was removed from the platform, and in its place was erected a stand, about five feet high, constructed in three steps, or rises covered with black broadcloth, on which were placed a portion of the floral decorations; square pedestals, covered with black velvet in loose folds, stood on each side of this, also for flowers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The politicians of this city are enterprising gentlemen, who don't believe in putting off until May, 1877, what can readily be done now. Postmaster Jewell's fast mails are all limited, not so with our fast males who have just determined, two years in advance, from what section of the Commonwealth Governor Hartranft's successor shall come. Having made up their minds that the next Governor of Pennsylvania shall be a Philadelphian, I am of opinion that they will carry their determination through to a triumphant conclusion. Thus far only the habitation of the future Executive has been fixed; next in order will be the selection of the candidate who is to represent the metropolis of the State, for the leaders of the party in demanding this right, will present a candidate the purity of whose life in public or private station, will pass the fiery ordeal of the campaign as effectually as the well tempered crucible goes through the thrice heated furnace fire required to liquidize Nevada gold.

Right here let me interpose a scrap from history not generally known to people in this State as well as out of it.

Philadelphia, although one-fifth the voting population of the State, and without whose majority but precious few Governors have been elected, has not had a Governor since the Constitution of 1790 went into effect. The close of Hartranft's administration will make it 97 years since this city gave the State an Executive, and we propose to close the 100 years with a live Governor from Philadelphia for the novelty, as well as justice of the thing.

"When rogues fall out, honest men receive their dues" is an old adage, but does not apply to this city, for when rogues fall out here, thieves get their status plainly made manifest. At the last meeting of our City Council Committee of streets, a Democratic Councilman named Quinn, charged the Street Commissioner with having purchased many thousand feet of flag stone crossing for the streets, at $1.10 per foot, although a contract had been made by another party to furnish it at 85 cents per foot. The Commissioner denied positively that such was the case; that the contract for stone at 85 cents was for a specified amount, and had all been furnished. The President of the Blue Stone Company, Col. E. W. C. Greene, publisher of the Sunday "Transcript," stated that "the predecessor of the present Street Commissioner entered into a contract with his company to furnish stone at $1.10 per foot, and the present Commissioner could not do otherwise than carry out the contract in good faith."

"No one complained until Quinn had an interview with me and demanded of me $5,000 in cash not to make a noise in Councils! I charge him with being a deliberate blackmailer—with coming to me and demanding $5,000. And after that interview took place, he came down to a miserable $1,500 to hold his tongue; and I said, 'No! not a —— cent!' We supply a good article, our bills are approved and paid—which is the prettiest part of the thing. But when this fellow comes up with his rich Irish brogue, and hair on his teeth, with his insolence to blackmail me he barks up the wrong tree."

"You can judge clearly of the character of this company by their fugleman," replied Mr. Quinn; "these are the people who furnish the city of Philadelphia. This man got in with no capital but a little brass. He is their chief scold—the liar of the establishment. It is all contrary to legislative rules for an outsider to be allowed to assail a member of Councils in the exercise of his duty. He is right. I am Irish, and have hair on my teeth. I am proud that I am the superior of that crawling dog—that miserable creature who is a disgrace to society—a miserable tool, who stands at tavern doors begging for a drink. And while he is in a maudlin state and can't beg nor borrow money enough for another he comes here a raving maniac and is allowed to assail gentlemen. My only crime is that I am an Irishman. And yet I have been as long in the country as he has, and by uprightness of dealings, I have acquired an independence of character and of cash—cash enough to buy him and all of his Blue Stone drunken associates. I am Irish, but master to the dog. I beg the dog's pardon for the comparison."

At this point it occurred to some one of the 21 members of the committee, that the remarks were getting to be personal, and a motion was made and carried to appoint a committee of investigation. I suggest, however, that from this time forth, until the closing of the Moody and Sankey revival meetings, these two gentlemen pray daily for our city Councilmen, editors of Sunday papers, and Street Commissioners.

J. W. F.

"HEAL THYSELF."—The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1.50, tells you how to cure catarrh, "liver complaint," dyspepsy, indigestion, sick, billious, and other headaches, scrofulo, bronchial, throat, and lung diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this great work of his life.—*Lafayette Daily Courier.*

——Crampton's Imperial soap, the best in the market, can only be got at Sechler's famous grocery, opposite our office.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—Of all the various fashion journals coming to our office, this excellent magazine gives the most thorough and intelligent account of fashion in all its details, and subserves the wants of ladies in a better, more practical, and instructive manner. The December number, just received, opens with a comprehensive review of fashion in general, which is followed, in close connection, by an interesting article on "Combination Costumes," so much in favor at the present time. Following these appear instructive essays on Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, Lingerie, Domestic Art, etc. The number is embellished with a handsome colored plate and numerous illustrations of stylish costumes, and novelties in millinery, lingerie, and needle and fancy work.

The literary contents maintain their usual high order. The concluding part of an excellent serial, "Seed-Time and Harvest," is given, and among other interesting contents are found a very entertaining story called "Miss Hester's Christmas Gift," the poem "Christmas Eve," by George Arnold, and a very pathetic poem by the nearly forgotten song writer, Thomas Haynes Bayly, entitled "Address to a Wife." The Miscellany, Small Talk, etc., appear with their customary fullness and interest.

The "Domestic Monthly" is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1 50 per year.

HOLDING FAST TO ITS OLD NAME,—which it has carried successfully through the long period of Thirty-Four Years, the *American Agriculturist* swings out its banner for the "Centennial Year" with the vigor of the prime of life, and with well founded promises of still greater achievements in its appropriate sphere—that of a plain, practical, highly instructive and trustworthy family journal. Its name, adopted at the start for a special field of work, has become almost a mis-nomer, because it is now equally useful to city, village, and country.—The closing number of volume 34, now before us, like its usual issues, is full of good things, varied in contents, which are prepared with much labor, thought, and care, and illustrated with over 60 well executed and well printed original sketches and engravings. This Journal is a marvel of cheapness, beauty and utility, costing only $1 60 a year, postage included, for its more than 500 double pages of useful information, and 500 to 600 or more of fine engravings. Every family should have it. Orange Judd Company, Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York City.

THE REPUBLIC Magazine for December has been received. It contains an analysis of the Ohio election, a review of the campaign of 1875, and an able article on Labor in Europe and America, and other articles of equal interest to those who are interested in Governmental affairs. This sterling monthly is a power in the land, and should be in the hands of every intelligent citizen. Subscription only $2 per year. Send address to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

LIST of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania excepting Philadelphia, for the week ending Dec. 4, 1875, and each dated Nov. 16, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Hand Truck, N Adams, Altoona
Wash Boiler, G Guenther, Reading
Stump Extractor, W Kengle, Rockport
Work Table, J Cannor, Lines Hollow
Pump Plunger, J Engle, Palmyra
Fire Extinguisher, J Connelly, New Brighton
Carburetor, S McKissock, Alleghany
Bed Bottom, C & S Purcell, Lundy's Lane
Wringer, J Smith, Conshohocken

MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Great Secret of the Wonderful

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifyer and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

Report from A Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 151¼ dozen (1832 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.
Very Respectfully Yours,
AI GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

VEGETINE

Will Cleanse Scrofula from the System.

Honest Opinion.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1864, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores or ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of Vegetine, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe, if we had used Vegetine before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself. CATHERINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.
May 19, 1872

The above plain but honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the Vegetine in Scrofula.

Vegetine is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world. 48-4t

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 8, 1875.

Our merchants are doing a fair average business. The credit system is becoming more curtailed every day, and buyers are disposed to fix a time for payment when asked to do so.

WHEAT.—Wheat is in fair supply, and is readily taken as fast as offered at our quotations. The demand for good to prime wheat in the Eastern markets continues fair, but the unfavorable advices from Europe has a tendency to depress prices. There is an immense amount of sprouted and damaged Western wheat being offered which sells at prices to correspond with the quality. As to the future it is impossible to predict, but it is fair to suppose that the price of prime and choice wheat will not be lower.

CORN.—The demand for corn compared with the crop, is limited, and the prospect is, that the surplus of the Centre county crop will have to be carried over or sold at a low figure. We learn that many farmers would be glad to shell and deliver on cars at 50 cents a bushel; but the Eastern markets will not warrant shipment at that figure.

OATS.—Good oats are being firmly held, and are now worth 35 cents per bushel; but dealers are trying to turn a "corner" and run up prices to 40 cents, which will be hard to accomplish with corn at 45 cents on the ear.

HAY.—The demand is limited and the offerings light. From twenty to twenty-five dollars per ton is being paid for good to choice timothy, but we learn that the crack farmers are holding for thirty dollars per ton. Better feed oats and straw at current prices.

PORK.—The offerings of pork are moderate, and the demand seems to be limited; but holders are wide-awake for the highest prices. Eight cents per pounds seems to be the ruling figure by the hog.

BEEF.—In beef there is not much doing. Prices range according to quality.

POTATOES.—The weather is too cold to bring them to market. They are now being retailed at the stores for 50 cents a bushel.

CLOVER SEED.—There is a good demand for prime and choice seed at remunerative prices. The farmers who sold early in the season to a foreign market are about fifty cents a bushel short just now.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@45
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats,	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	5 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	14½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	50
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100
Lemons per doz	100

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22th, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S, 1881, c	113¾	23¾
" 5-20, c, '62, M. and N	14¾	14¾
" " " '64, " "	14¾	14¾
" " " '65, " "	19¾	19¾
" " " '65, J. and J	20¾	20¾
" " " '67, " "	22¾	22¾
" " " 68, " "	22¾	22¾
" 10-40, coupon,	17¾	17¾
" Pacific 6's cy	21¾	22¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16¾	17¾
" " c. 1881	17¾	17¾
Gold,	14¾	14¾
Silver,	107	109
Pennsylvania	51¾	51¾
Reading	55¾	55¾
Philadelphia & Erie	19¾	20
Lehigh Navigation	56¼	56¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	62¾	62¾
United R. R. of N. J	134¾	134¾
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾
Northern Central	32¾	33
Central Transportation	6	6¾
Nesquehoning	55¾	55¾
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '88	104¾	104

It Pays! It Pays!!

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional Man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT PAYS the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the world; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful notes, Recipes, Suggestions, and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repertory of New Inventions and discoveries; containing a weekly record not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all new discoveries and inventions of every branch of Engineering, Mechanics and Science abroad.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past Thirty Years. It is the Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, and the Best Weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the World.

The practical recipes are well worth ten times the subscription price. And for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, and People of all Professions, will find the "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A New volume commences January 1st, 1876.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms $3 20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special Circulars giving Club rates sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of ten cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through their agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining patents. A bound volume containing the Patent Laws, Census of the U. S., and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price, 25 cents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York Branch Office, Cor. F. and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. 48-4t

New Advertisements.

A Fine Art Magazine for the Young.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1876

After two years' of prosperity, unexampled in the annals of juvenile literature, during which ST. NICHOLAS has consolidated with itself all its strongest competitors, the publishers find themselves in a position to promise that the Third Volume, beginning with the number for November, 1875, shall, in its Usual Attractions for Girls and Boys, surpass even the preceding volumes. In addition to contributions from

THE FIRST WRITERS OF AMERICA

there will be Stories, Poems, and Sketches by some of the Most Prominent English Authors. Arrangements have been made for a very interesting series of papers on

WINDSOR CASTLE,
By Mrs. OLIPHANT,

Treating of its History and the Child-Life of Successive Royal Generations.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI

Will contribute to the new volume.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT

Will write "Marjorie's Birthday Gifts," and other short stories.

Some articles on "Astronomy for Young People" have been promised by the popular English Astronomer,

RICHARD PROCTOR.

There will be a continued story of "Life in Iceland" by

BAYARD TAYLOR.

In the November Number, the opening of the new volume was begun an

AMERICAN SERIAL STORY,

"THE BOY EMIGRANTS,"
By NOAH BROOKS,

giving the adventures of a party of boys in **The California Gold Mines,** in the early days of the gold fever.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

Author of the "Jack Hazard" stories, will contribute some highly interesting sketches of adventure at "Bass Cove."

"TALKS WITH GIRLS,"

by leading authors, will be a prominent feature of the new volume. Especial attention will also be given to

Incidents of American History,

With spirited pictorial illustrations.

The various departments, "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "The Riddle-Box," and "Letter-Box," and the pages for "Very Little Folks," are to be more attractive than ever. The French, Latin, and German stories, for translation, which have proved so popular, will be frequent in the new volume. Some of the finest works of the Greatest Painters of the Century have been engraved expressly for ST. NICHOLAS, and the first artists of the day will contribute fresh and original drawings for this FINE ART MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG. Definite announcements of many interesting and novel features will be made in the December number. ST. NICHOLAS will continue under the successful editorship of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

And no efforts will be spared by editor and publishers to maintain and increase the attractions and value of the magazine.

Subscription Price, $3 00 a year; Single numbers, 25 cents; Bound Volumes, $4 00 each.

These volumes begin with November. The two now ready for 1874 and 1875 are elegantly bound in red and gold, and form the HANDSOMEST GIFT-BOOKS FOR CHILDREN EVER ISSUED. We will send the magazine one year, beginning November, 1875, and either of the volumes bound as above, post-paid, for $7 00; or, a subscription one year, and the two volumes, for $10 00. All newsdealers and booksellers will receive subscriptions and supply volumes at the above rates.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
48-4t 743 and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

1876.—POSTPAID.—$1.60.

The Nursery.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. ☞Send 10 cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW, and get the remaining numbers of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
36 Broomfield street, Boston.

SECOND HAND SAFES

BOUGHT AND SOLD. ☞*Write for Particulars.*

Repairing and **Moving** done promptly.

BUSH & CO.,
13 Dey St. New York.
40-8t

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,250,000

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The Penn is strictly mutual. Its entire surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All of its policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Agent,
7-45 HUMES NEW BLOCK.

SAVE MONEY

by sending $4 75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular psice $6 00, or $5 75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $3).

Address **THE TRIBUNE,** New-York.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
7-45 JOHN W. BARNES.

X L—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The [illegible] ently [illegible] by the [illegible] ed instantly and being provided with a shield the heel is completely **protected** from the heat. **No holder** is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.50

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address **BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,**
35 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

We desire all consumers of Goods in our Line to know that we have declared

WAR

On High Prices, and shall continue to

ASSAULT

All goods sold at Big Profits, until we shall have

DEFEATED

All competition, and proven to

THOUSANDS

Of our customers that they can buy of us

THE MOST,
THE BEST,
AND THE CHEAPEST
GOODS FOR THE MONEY

S. & A. LOEB.

vol7-48 [Successors to LOEB, MAY & LOEB.]

New Advertisements.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE
vol7no47ly

MOODY AND SANKEY

THE EVANCELISTS,

will begin the meetings to be conducted by them

IN

PHILALDELPHIA

IN THE

Building 13th & Market Sts.

ON

SUNDAY, NOV. 21st,

AT 8 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

And will continue daily, morning and evening (except Saturday), for some weeks. 46-6t

250 SLEIGHS

AT AUCTION.

Albany and Portland Styles.

On Thursday Morning,

9TH DECEMBER, 1875,

At 11 o'clock, at

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD ONLY by SUBSCIPTION

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Revised Edition.

ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS,

ON EVERY SUBJECT.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

H. K. FOSTER,

Sole agent for Centre County.
No. 10½ 6th St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Specimen papers sent free on application.
v7n47tf

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the following law, so far as it relates to the county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania. Pamphlet laws 1867, page 994, No. 921:

"An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries public in the Counties of Centre and Lycoming:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargable and receivable by the notaries public of the counties of Lycoming and Centre shall be increased fifty per centum; *Provided,* That the increase authorized by this Act shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages." JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the H. of R.

LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved 10th day of April, 1867.
JNO. W. GEARY.

46-6t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Friday, December 31, 1875, commencing at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, the real estate of the late Mary Henderson, deceased, situated in Huston Township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. C. Henderson, Margaret Miller, Benner Wilson, and others, containing FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. There is a good Log House, a never-failing Spring of Water, and a good variety of Fruit Trees on the place. A very desirable property.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, with interest at six per cent. Bond to be given in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of the same.

WILLIAM E. HENDERSON, Exec'r.
December 1st, 1875. 47-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Catherine Robb, late of Walker township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. ROGERS,
45-6t* Administrator.

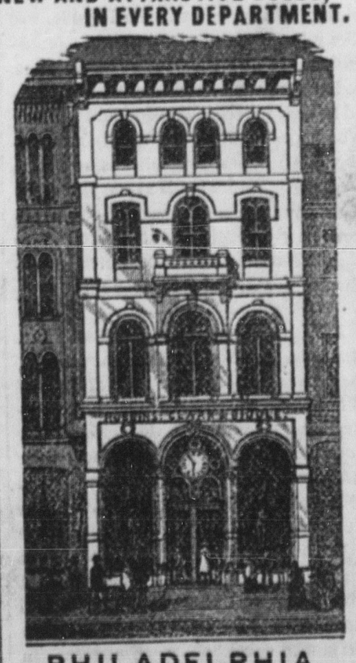
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Way, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of William Way, dec'd, late of ——, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM T. WAY,
EZRA WAY,
v7-n46-6t Executors.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I purchased, at Constable's Sale, on the 13th day of Nov., 1875, in Howard twp., the following property: One Four-horse Waggon and two Wagon Beds; 1 set Single Harness, Sorrel Mare, and two Cows; the property of William Lyons, which I have loaned him at my pleasure. MICHAEL CONFER.
Nov. 20, 1865. v7-n46-3t

Unusual Inducements.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.



PHILADELPHIA.

Invite attention to their large and well selected stock of

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches,

SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS

From Paris, Vienna and Berlin

TABLE CUTLERY.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

Miscellaneous.

Removal

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Agricultul.

Agricultural Aspirations.

I dream of a great republic
Whose people shall go West,
Sow plumbs and reap tomatoes
In the land they love the best;
Where jobs of all dimensions
Shall blossom on every hill,
And chickens roost low in the barnyard,
And gooseberries toil at the mill.

I'm tired of seeing the cabbage
Handle the rake and hoe;
I'm tired of waiting and watching
For the grasshopper-bush to grow;
I long for the time when spinach
Shall cope with the bread and milk;
When hens shall lay bananas,
And horses spin raw silk.

Oh! sweet were the vanished hours
When I wandered along the glen,
And wreathed my brow with tomatoes,
And plucked the ripened hen;
When the donkey climbed on trellis,
And the cucumber chirped in the grass,
And the sweet potato whistled
To its mate in the mountain pass.

The Needs of Agriculture.

We often hear men talk of the dullness and stupidity of farming. But where is there a field of enterprise that requires so much and so varied forethought as the proper cultivation of the soil? And there is no field on the farm that requires more cultivation than the brain. The farmer must lay his plans for years—not only in regard to the manner he would till the soil, but in regard to the products and developement of his farm for greater capacity in the future. There is no occupation that requires more planning for the future. The different qualities of the soil must be studied and experimented upon, suiting each kind of product to its peculiar soil.

Successful agriculture must be controlled by intelligence. Brains are necessary. A man may rise before day and work till after night—may sow with diligence and reap with care—but unless the farm work is done in the proper manner and at the proper time, the effort will in part be a failure.

In this connection we may call attention to the benefits to be derived from agricultural literature. The time has arrived when the farmer must be educated for his calling. The age in which we live and the circumstances surrounding us, demand that educated minds should become closely connected with rural pursuits. There is no mistaking the admonitions of the present and the indications of the future on this point. And why should not the husbandman be prepared for his manifold duties as well and as thoroughly as the lawyer, the doctor or minister? Surely no sufficient reason exists. The lawyer, for instance, is confined to the statute books, or to long and well settled decisions; precedent is his guide, and he follows it because it is old and universal. The divine must necessarily confine himself to the sacred writings and to his own peculiar theology. If he teach anything which cannot be sustained by them, he teaches error. The physician confines himself to the different diseases to which the body is heir.

But the agriculturist enters upon a field without scope or limit. Nature, in all her untold amplitude and boundless research, is still beckoning us onward to heights and depths that seem to know no bounds. She is not only generous in her gifts, but true to her promises. Her laws are the same over all the earth. The atmosphere, the clouds, the storms, the heat and cold, are not controlled by the fitfulness of uncertainty, but by well established rules that she discovers only to her devotees. And shall we be told that it is a waste of time and money to learn her secrets?—[Ohio Farmer.

Training Heifers to be Milked.

Concerning this subject, Dr. Orcut writes: "Our position in regard to suckling calves upon young heifers—their first one or two calves, say—is that this natural action encourages the mothers in giving milk. The idea may seem novel to some, and there is a difference in heifers. Some are more foolish and sentimental than others concerning their off-spring. In breaking in a heifer to milk, I am apt to mix in with her calf a good deal, endeavoring to associate myself in the minds of both as a familiar object, so that my little stripping passes as a matter of course among the new and bewildering circumstances, as in times of general excitement shrewd managers are very likely to be found stripping the public purse. Barring the opinions that may obtain with the selfish and short-sighted, against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this natural manner, by allowing a heifer to 'fuss round with a young calf,' the plan must look quite feasable. It is certainly a time-honored practice among careful farmers, and a good deal of observation and some experience will warrant me in asserting that early indulgence in the cares of maternity is no detriment to the future productiveness of the grown-up cow. Shrewd cow buyers—milkmen and others—go picking among the stock that has been bred and fed in the plainest normal farm fashion, preferring to add the extras themselves. After three or four years of age, when the milking habit is formed, the calves may be 'deaconed' with less feeling on the part of the mother. She is used to the hand of man, and becomes by habit reconciled to her lot. Your old cow is not a romantic or sentimental animal. I made a visit lately to our eldest cow, Clover, sold last spring. She would't even look at me, or scarcely stop gathering grass long enough to smell of my hand when I lifted her head by the horn. This may not be precisely like refusing to look at her calf, but if you knew the intimacy formerly existing between us, you would allow it was somewhat like. But this animal never showed much affection for her calves at any time."

Care of Fowls in Winter.

The late C. W Dickerman's method of caring for fowls in the winter season:

My winter quarters for them are not as large as they should be,—only twelve feet square for from twenty to thirty fowls—but they have the run of the yard whenever the snow does not forbid. Instead of cleaning out these quarters weekly or oftener, as frequently recommended in books, I occasionly throw a few shovelfuls of earth over the droppings. Their quarters are not as warm as I should provide were I to build a house expressly for them; but I have two large windows in the south and east sides, which give them all the benefit of the sun's warmth and make up for considerable lack of battening.

Cold weather is the trying time when most people complain that their hens do not lay. It requires more attention to the fowls to get eggs in the winter than in summer, but they can be had. Give them sunlight and give them warmth in the first place, and secondly, give them varied food and plenty of it.

I feed principally corn through the winter, but vary it with wheat, oats, buckwheat and meat scraps. Part of the corn I feed whole, and part I have cracked or ground into meal. I prefer the cracked. I feed whole grain at night and the ground in the morning, on the principle that through the long night they need something that will stand by them; that, having digested all their night's feed by morning, they need something that they can act upon quickly. For the same reason in the very coldest weather, when I go out to give them their morning's feed, I carry a basin of warm water from the teakettle and wet up their dough with that. It will warm them through and make them feel comfortable—an essential, as I have before said, to a supply of eggs. The wheat I feed is screenings, which can be had at any feed store or grist mill.

Mashed potatoes, fed warm, are just the vegetable food they need, and were I on a farm I should carefully husband a few bushels of the small potatoes for this purpose.

The meat scraps I buy of the butcher in large cakes, and I believe it to be as cheap as corn, while it answers a purpose like that of the bugs and worms in summer.—[Rural New Yorker.

Good Celery.

There is no doubt that some varieties of celery are more disposed to be soft and pithy than others. The dwarf, stocky kind, known as the "Boston Market," is generally good. Still, the season evidently has something to do with it, as well as peculiarities of culture; and hence it is not always safe to blame the seed men for poor seeds or a poor kind, when the quailty is not up to expectation. From several quarters where celery is a great crop in gardening, we hear that this season it is very rare to find poor celery. The rains in the early fall came at a time to give the plants a good start, while the comparatively dry time since, with a cool temperature, seems to make up about the best conditions for this vegetable.

There are few things so enjoyable to most people as celery, and good celery is worth a study to those who enjoy it. These little hints, as afforded by nature, cannot always be copied; but then they sometimes can, and at any rate, when we know the best conditions we can often adapt them to our service.

Patrons of Husbandry

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—The important feature of the Grange proceedings to-day, was the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that the salaries of officers be incresed to the following figures, which was so ordered: Master, $1,200 per annum and expenses; Treasurer, $600 per annum and expenses; Secretary, $2,000 per annum and expenses; bond of the Secretary. $10,000; bond of the Treasurer, $5000.

The election of officers resulted as follows, the Master receiving a plurality on the tenth ballot: Master, John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Overseer, J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer, A. B. Snedley, of New Jersey; Chaplain, S. H. Ellis, of Iowa; Steward, A. J. Vaughan, of Mississippi; Assistant Steward, Mortimer Whitehead, of Ohio; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Kentucky; Gate-keeper, O. Dinwiddle, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas.

To renew wrinkled crape, stretch over a basin of boiling water, holding it smooth but not tight, over the top, and shifting as the steam fairly penetrates it. Fold, while damp, in the original creases, and lay under a heavy book to dry. It will look almost as well as new.

Moral and Religious

The Best Use of the Lord's Day.

The public services of the Lord' day, should be so arranged as to give an opportunity in the household for pleasant conversation, and the simple rites of family religion.

To those who have families and who believe, as we do, that the home was the first temple; that pastorship and bishopric belong to parents in a sense even higher and more sacred than to the public ministers of religion; and that filial piety ought to blend with the services of God in an almost indistinguishable union, this condition of thing will not be regarded as an undiluted blessing.

The witty Scotch proverb put the case pithily when it says: "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of preacher." To many persons it will seem as if neither service of the Lord's house is worth more to parents or children than the chat around the evening lamp and that there is no gain to religion when the home is despoiled for the building of the sanctuary.

Especially in the cities, where there is so little opportunity during the week for busy fathers to get acquainted with their own children, it would seem almost indispensable that some time should be afforded on Sunday for the strengthening of domestic ties.

Now, suppose that instead of the second service, so called, the pastor give his strength to the Sunday-school in the afternoon, either superintending it himself, or, if the church can find a better man, assisting him. If the administrative labors of the school do not rest upon his shoulders, he might teach an adult Bible class during the session. Then, at the close of the school, let him be prepared, by thorough study, to make an address not more than fifteen minutes in length; not a mere desultory string of stories and goody-goody talk, but a clear, well-arranged presentation of the leading truths contained in the lesson, conversational in tone, and plain enough for the children to understand. Such an address cannot be improvised. One day, at least, ought to be given to its preparation. It should be a clear statement and a vigorous application of the spiritual truth taught by the Scripture in the lesson for the day. It would be a sermon in everything but the name. It would differ from the average pulpit preachments only in being shorter, sharper, and more scriptural—that is to say, it would be in almost every respect better for all practical purposes than the average sermon. It would be heard, in the majority of parishes, by at least twice as many persons as usually hear the evening sermon; and the persons who would hear it would be precisely the ones who would be most likely to be benefitted by it, for everybody knows that it is from the Sunday-school that the great majority of the accessions to our churches come.

If, however, any pastor advocates this plan, with the expectation that it going to lighten his labors, he will make a capital mistake. If it do not cost him quite as much to prepare for this second service as it would to prepare for his evening service, the plan will not work well. It is not for the sake of making his work lighter; it is for the sake of a wiser and a more productive expenditure of his labor that the change would be made. And it will also, as we suggested in the beginning, leave the evening free for the families who want some time for themselves on Sunday.

It will be said that any families who wish to spend the Sunday evening together might be excused from attendance upon the evening service, and that the church might still be opened to welcome those who are not able to come in the morning, and who would not be likely to attend the Bible service in the afternoon. This is what actually takes place in a large majority of our congregations. Parents who attend the morning service and Sunday-school do in many cases stay at home with their children in the evening. And there is here and there a church which is well filled in the evening by casual or semi-attached hearers, to whom the Gospel is preached with great profit. If this thing can be done it is surely worth doing. But in many cases it seems impossible. We know of many pastors who have laid themselves out upon their evening sermons, who have used their best wits to make the second service inviting, and who yet are forced week by week to speak to a ghastly array of empty benches. In the morning their churches are full; in the evening, in spite of their best endeavors, the attendance is very small. It is not because their churches are devoid of life—there is steady and vigorous growth within them; it is largely because their parishoners are bound to have part of the Sunday at home.

So the minister comes into his pulpit in the evening, and looks round in a shame-faced way upon the scene before him. A precious few of his flock have stolen in and scattered themselves among the benches; a stray boy or two has found a comfortable roost in the gallery; the choir is present, looking disgusted with itself and the whole occasion. The service goes on without unction, without emphasis. The good church members who come are divided between pity for the minister and vexation that so good a sermon should be heard by so few people; the careless auditors vote the performance rather a slow one and wonder whether it pays. Doubtless the minister ought to rise out of this chilling atmosphere and preach with as much fervor as if the house was full; but doubtless the minister is a man like other men—somewhat dependent upon conspiring influences.

Now when the second service partakes of this character it certainly is an open question as to whether it might not wisely be abandoned, to give the minister an opportunity to devote his strength to the Sunday-school. One of two things ought to be done; either the service ought to be abandoned or else his church members ought to attend. It is hard for him to preach to so small an audience; but that is a light matter. The beggarly attendance cheapens his message. It encourages, in those who come to hear, the impression that what he has to say is not worth bearing. The full congregation lends endorsement to his words; it not only gives voice to the preacher, it gives ears to his auditors. If any church asks its minister to preach in the evening, it is bound to see that he has a respectable hearing. And, if the parishoners cannot secure this without neglecting their families, then it is certainly a fair question whether they had not better permit their minister to spend his stength upon the Bible service in the afternoon.

We have not considered the plan of having a morning and an afternoon preaching service, with the Sunday-school sandwiched between the two, because that plan, as Mr. Buckley says, although it was well adapted to former conditions, has obviously been outgrown.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We suspect that the whiskey ring might as well cease its efforts to frighten the Administration from its purpose of bringing the guilty parties to book. There will be no let up or compromise on the part of the Government. No bargain has been made with those who pleaded guilty, nor will the President be likely to interfere. In fact, the prosecutions are now fully in the hands of an indignant people, and they will be pushed to their fullest conclusion, and all those who impede will be held strictly accountable. All honest Republicans owe it to their party, and what is synonymous, to their country, to see that the persecutions go vigorously on, no matter how high in station may be the officials implicated.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

A FACT.—When the business men of a town fail to advertise extensively, they diminish the importance and trade of the place, and permit the more enterprising localities to take the latter from them. Although done for their individual interest, advertisers should be looked upon by citizens of the towns where they reside, as in some sense public benefactors, and they should be encouraged accordingly. One merchant who advertises extensively is worth more to his town and its people than forty who never show themselves in print, and should be for this reason alone preferred, assuming that he is, of course, a fair business man.

A leading Boston printing house received a letter last week that had been two years and six months traveling from Beverly, a distance of eighteen miles.

The War in Liberia.

Englishmen Selling Arms to the Natives.

Official information has been received showing that in consequence of the war of the Liberians with the natives, much distress has been produced. Some Liberians in the interior are almost in a state of starvation. It further appears that several native students at the theological college at Cape Palmas, are in sympathy with their fellow natives, and gave them encouragement in their attacks on the Liberians, and that a number of Englishmen are trading with the natives, supplying them with fire-arms, ammunition, and other means of war. In view of these facts, Dr. Peter Parker, Drs. Nichols and Lindslay, and Mr. Copperinger, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, called on President Grant, and asked that a ship of war be sent to the African coast, with a view of giving encouragement and support to the Liberians, and chastise such natives as may be within reach of its guns. The President, sympathizing with the Liberians, informed the committee that several weeks ago a vessel had been ordered thither for the purpose of affording protection to the Liberians. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently informed the representatives of the Colonization Society, that instructions to the commander of the ship of war would soon be forward to him. The Secretary of State will doubtless communicate with Minister Schenck, in order that proper representations may be made to the British Government, with a view to the removal of the Englishmen who are supplying the natives with means of war as private speculation. It is claimed that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade gives ample authority for Governmental interference.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

PUT ON

COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It,

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
7-14-1y

Miscellaneous.

"Unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Fashion Journal ever published in America."

THE "DOMESTIC" MONTHLY

A JOURNAL OF

Fashion, Literature, and Art.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"How a Journal of Fashion can combine fashion and literature at very low terms is well shown by this periodical. The May number, besides a colored Fashion Plate, has thirty-six pages, profusely illustrated, on the fashions of costumes for ladies and children, seasonable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, *lingerie*, *coiffures*, and domestic art, and yet with all this there is room for poems and tales, by popular authors, notices of new books, etc., and the price of all this matter is only $1.50 per annum. Take it all in all, we know of no periodical of which readers get so much for their money as those of the 'Domestic' Monthly."—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

"If one wishes the latest information concerning the latest fashions, the 'Domestic' Monthly is ready with the intelligence, aided by abundant illustrations. It does not, however, neglect current literature, as it contains poems, a serial story, some interesting miscellany, and art notes."—*N. Y. World.*

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Better terms offered than by any other publishers. Send for Circular.

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PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

JACOB RHONE, A. M
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15-3m

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PHARMACY, 145 Grand St., New York.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of reliable Homœpathic Medicines, and books on Domestic Practice. Goods sent to all parts of the country, by mail or express.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue and price current. Address as above. vol7-n30-3m

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Has examined more lungs, and treated more cases of Pulmonary and Chronic diseases successfully, than any man in Western Pennsylvania. His lung examinations embrace not only hundreds, but in the last 35 years he has listened to and treated over 20,000 cases of Lung Diseases. Pamphlets sent Free. Address,

DR. KEYSER,
32-42 120 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARLOR ORGAN

THE BEST WORK FOR REED, CABINET, or PARLOR ORGANS is GETZE'S School for the Parlor Organ. *Sent by Mail. Price,* $2.50.

LEE & WALKER, Philada.

Meyer's Poultry Powder, warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and roup. With a supply of this Powder, and a bottle of Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes, "Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses."—Cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, pleasantness; used in bathing, endorsed by the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE of IMITATIONS. Genuine stamped "L. Seeley, 1857 Chest. St., Phila., & 757 Brd'y, N. Y." Sent by mail or exp., & sold by leading druggists. Send for circular.

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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color; making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA. N.H.

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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

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Is the only known remedy for

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And a positive cure for GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, Stermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular or painful Menses, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, debility and all complaints incident to females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, &c., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Permanently cures all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swelling existing in Men, Women and Children, no matter what the age. Ask for Kearney's. Take no other.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOT, 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for pamphlet free.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
31-1y

Avoid Quacks & Imposters

NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
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GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

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Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED,

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.
7-3-1y

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

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MANUFACTURER OF

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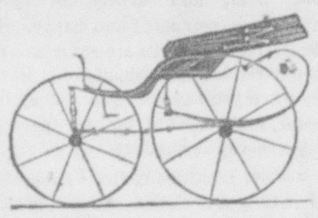

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SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-1f

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-1f

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-ly

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MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1f

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Miscellaneous.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their Sandalwood Oil Capsule, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so,** for they contain the Pure Oil in the **best and cheapest** form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil** is sold Cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

Tasteless Medicines.—Caster Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No taste. No smell.**

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

☞ Sold at all Drug Stores Here.
vi-3m

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

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NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 3,000 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
30-7-3m 41 Park Row, New York.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,

DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine 7-2-1y

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THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.
24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.
24-3m

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING

—AND—

Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition.

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.
1-25-6m

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-12—tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c
6-33-1y

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and Radically Cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation, by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for book with descriptive cases, References and Testimonials.

Drs. PARK & McLEISH
v7n30-3t No. 21 East 16th Street, New York

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A.M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——"How's your scab?" is the latest tender mode of salutation.

——A gadding woman should not wear a conspicuous article of dress.

——Sechler makes a specialty of fine groceries, and has an immense stock, consequently that is the place to buy cheap.

——For elegant Christmas presents go to the fair in the Bush House block, next week. The fair opens on Monday next.

——Amid the general reduction of wages in these times, there is one thing whose wages in not in the least reduced —and that is sin.

——"Carbolic Amulet" is the name that disguises the little bag that hangs by a string around every neck "to keep off the disease."

——Our friends from different parts of the county should not forget to visit the fair next week, in the Bush House Block, next door to Sechler & Co's.

——Two more issues of the REPUBLICAN and the volume of 1875 will be closed, and we will all hands 'round take a holiday.

——A Bellefonte cow spoiled the looks of twenty-nine heads of cabbage on last Wednesday night, and she wasn't a hungry sort of a Bellefonte cow, either.

——In a few days, now, and the most respectable man in town will find his social standing of no account when pitted against a spot of ice on our inclined side walks.

——The grand jury at the late term of court, recommended the building of a county bridge across the Bald Eagle, opposite Howard borough. We understand that the bridge will be built in the spring.

——Patronize home industry! That's our advice to Fred Kurtz; what's the use of sending to New York for a wig, when he can get a nice one with a banged front at any of the millinery stores for 85 cents.

——We are asked by a correspondent to say that the report that there is small pox at Howard is not true, as there is not a single case in the place. We will here state that we know of no case of this complaint in any place except Milesburg, and even there it is being handled so carefully that it is abating. No new cases being reported.

——It may not have been observed before, but many good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and hold it in suspense without any support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns. Cut this out and paste it in your hymn book.

——The "Watchman" philosophically concludes that Congressmen will not be a "mere figure-head in the House, as Hon. Sobieska Ross was." Now if Mackey would only be able to make as much of a figure-head of himself as Hon. Sobieska Ross was, he'd develop more ability than all the rest of the Democratic party put together.

——Butter is worth thirty-five cents in Bellefonte, and scarce at that, and eggs cannot be had at any price. Either our farmers will have to make more butter or we shall have to buy our butter in the New York market, or give up using the article altogether, which might do for the poor printer, because he can hardly afford to use it anyway, but there are a great many people here able, and who will have it, let it cost what it may, and if things keep on this way they will buy their butter in the eastern market.

——The county commissioners elect are being beset by hosts of candidates for the office of commissioners' clerk and commissioners' attorney, both of which appointment will become vacant on the first Monday of January next. For commissioners' clerk the following candidates are already in the field; J. S. Barnhart (the presnt clerk), Samuel F. Foster, Christian Derr, J. Beck and Howard Barnes. A number of the lesser Democratic legal lights are boreing for the commissioners' attorneyship. The old board of commissioners do not elect these officials, as has been supposed by some; the new board will, therefore, have to stand the boreing of the place seekers.

PERSONALS.—Billy Jones, the tax collector, wants tax-payers to step up and settle or he'll "'ave them hunderstand that he hisent collecting taxes for fun."

—Col. Shugert's health has greatly improved within the last week, and he will, no doubt, be able to return to Harrisburg at the opening of the Legislature.

—Hon. W. K. Alexander was a juror last week, but was challenged every time. The lawyers no doubt thought that the Hon. W. K. arrived at his own conclusions.

—Mr. J. H. Hazen, lawyer and insurance agent of Pottsville, was in attendance at court last week. He is about as companionable a man as you can run across, and is author of a book entitled "Five Years before the Mast," which most everybody has read.

—Rev. W. T. Wylie and Mr. James S. Sommerville were in Philadelphia last week, and attended one of those large meetings held by the revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

—Col. P. B. Wilson, who has been confined in doors for three or four weeks with an ugly carbunkle on his neck, is again able to attend to business. He looks pleasant as usual, but there still linger traces of ouchness in his countenence.

—General Beath is still in town looking after the interests of the Penn Mutual Insurance Companies. This company is becoming very popular hereabouts, and deservedly so, because it is one of the best in the country.

THE TENNESSEEANS.—Humes' Concert Hall was opened to the public on Monday evening last. This capacious, comfortable and really elegant hall, has before been alluded to, in the REPUBLICAN, and a description is superfluous in this item. Suffice it to say that when lit up with myriad gas gets, filled with only such a respectable and intelligent audience as Bellefonte can produce, not forgetting the small boys in the gallery, it presents really a pleasing and charming picture. Every seat was occupied on Monday evening, and, while waiting for the concert to begin, enough compliments were paid Mr. E. C. Humes, the owner, to make the other side of his private household jealous. But, the Tennesseeans! American citizens of African descent! No cork. Three females and three males. All possess remarkable voices, sweetly clear, flexible and characterized by that rich intonation and melody peculiar to the Senegambian voice. Their strange, weird plantation and slave-cabin melodies possess a peculiar fascination. Their songs are all strictly moral, and most of them religious, and are a medley of plaintive, joyous, uncouth, expressive, and often startling simplicity. After their first song, they possessed the entire sympathy of the audience. Scores of feet and heads kept involuntary time to movement. In some of their stirring religious songs, it really seemed as if the audience would resolve itself into an old-time shouting love-feast of primitive Methodists. It was a jolly, droll, improving, moral, and highly delightful entertainment.

PROMPT PAYMENT.—On the 19th of October last, a political meeting was held in this place. There was an excursion train here from Lock Haven and a large crowd of people were in town. A number of fights occurred in different parts of the town. During the progress of a fight on Strychnine Corner, Mr. Levi A. Miller happened to step out of a tobacco store. He had opened the door and was just passing the threshold, when a drinking glass, that had been hurled at somebody else and missed the mark, struck him on his right temple. It produced an ugly wound, not dangerous, but exceedingly painful. He was laid up with it just four weeks, and was about again as usual on the 19th ult. He had a $2,000 accident policy in the Traveller's Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. On Monday, November 29, he received from Messrs. George L. Potter & Co., the sum of forty dollars indemnity. This company pays five dollars per week on every thousand dollars the insured holds in the company. Mr. Miller's policy was for $2,000, hence he got $10.00 per week for the time he was disabled, four weeks. If he had taken a policy of $10,000, he would have received fifty dollars per week, and for any other amount in the same proportion. He was able to resume business on the 19th of November, and on the 29th, just ten days later, he received his forty dollars. The Traveller's is the only accident insurance company in the United States. It pays its losses promptly; and every man, whether he has a family depending upon him for support or not, should have a policy in this company. George L. Potter & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are the only agents the company has in Centre county. Their office is on High street, two doors above Gov. Curtin's residence, with Col. William P. Wilson.

——Montgomery makes pantaloons to order for $6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, and on up to $12, off of the best all wool cassimeres. Overcoats from $15, 18, 20, 22, 25. Please call and be convinced. No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

——His excellency, Governor Hartranft will arrive in Bellefonte, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, and will drive to the State College early on Friday morning.

——"Ef country fairs is goin' ter do agricultur' eny good," says Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, "give papers with the patent outsides a chance fur the advertizin'. Its their patent rights."

——General John Ardell, of this place, doesn't mind the hard times; he has two hundred and twenty men working for him in the lumber regions of Clearfield Co.

——We had almost forgotten to thank those philanthropic and public-spirited gentlemen who repaired the Water street board-walk. It is now the best walk in town, and a grateful community bows its thanks. Hemlock scantling.

——The largest stock of hats ever received in Bellefonte, now ready for the holidays, at Montgomery's, No. 7 Brockerhoff Row. He is determined to sell cheaper than any one else, or give them away. Don't fail to take advantage of his large stock at cheap prices. All goods bought and sold for cash.

BOOK BINDERY CLOSED.—Mr. Nicholls, proprietor of the Bellefonte Book Bindery, wishes to state that he has closed the binding department of his business until the first day of March next, when he proposes to renew with increased facilities. He will then be prepared to do every kind of blank book and railroad work, as he intends to provide a full equipment of ruling and paging machines, etc.

CORRECTION.—Some busy-bodies, with more tongue than brains, have been circulating the report that Wm. Reber, Esq., our accomplished Deputy Prothonotary, has the small-pox. We deny it on the authority; Mr. Reber has the chicken-pox, and if these everlasting news-mongers can take any satisfaction out of that, they can do more than Mr. Reber can. There is not a case of small-pox in town. Now, then!

MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF CENTRE COUNTY.—On Friday, December 10, there will be held in Port Matilda, the regular quarterly meeting of the Alliance. The meetings will be held in the Presbyterian church in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock and in the evening at 7. All delegates desiring entertainment at Port Matilda will please send their names to Alexander Cheney, Port Matilda. Let there be a good attendance that the cause of temperance may be fully advanced.

——"The Court House Phantom" is the name applied to a tall, mysterious and foreign-looking female, who noiselessly glides in and out among the halls and offices in the Court House. She may be seen at almost any hour of the day or night, moving about the lobby, the jury rooms, in the vaults, and around the shady alcoves. She is tall and singular-looking, and her tread has all the stateliness of an empress combined with the stealthiness of a cat. Who or what she is, is a mystery; but the general supposition is, that she is a silent member of the Court House Ring.

THE REAPER DEATH.—MARY CROFT.—WHEREAS, Death has all seasons for his own, and whereas, Providence has, in His inscrutable wisdom, selected one of our number for His own, and removed by lingering disease one from our midst, who, in her circle of acquaintance, was loved affectionately, and whose removal has left a vacancy in the family circle which cannot be filled, and a void in our Grange which we all lament. Therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, and whose wisdom never faileth, we sorrow in our loss and shed the tear of affection over the lifeless remains of sister Croft.

Resolved, That Bald Eagle Grange, No. 151, P. of F., has, in her death, lost one who, though not permitted to meet us often, nevertheless was known to us as an excellent and amiable woman, and a true Patron.

Resolved, That we extend to brother Croft, in his afflictions, our most heartfelt sympathy, and commend him to the great Master of the Universe for consolation in his hour of trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

A. C. WITHERITE,
J. F. WEAVER,
Committee.

BRILLIANT WEDDING.—From the *Chronicle* we learn the following particulars of the marriage of Miss Duncan, of Lewisburg—a sister of Mr. Wm. P. Duncan, of this place—to Hon. D. A. Irvin, formerly of Union county:

"Capt. D. A. Irvin, U. S. A., once a Representative in our State Legislature from this county, a few days ago made a "raid" upon Lewisburg, and succeeded in capturing but one prisoner, a young lady, who evidently had had some words with him previously. The captive was taken to the Presbyterian church, where, in the presence of a large number of spectators, captor and captive were unified, according to laws civil and martial. Capt. I. and his lieutenants were in full dress parade suits, while the captive was rigged out in the brown silk of a civilian. Prominent among the strangers were Lt. E. W. Lawton and Capt. E. M. Hyle, U. S. A., groomsmen. The bridesmaids were Misses Maud Irvin, of Mifflin, and Annie H. Wilson, of Lewisburg. After the ceremony, the party proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Susan Duncan (the bride's mother) where, we learn, all present fared sumptuously until near midnight, when the party took the 12:03 train for the wide West, expecting to reach their military home—Fort Sill, Indian Ter.—by the 15th inst. The best wishes of the community accompany them."

SUPPOSE.—Suppose our butchers should send west for their beef—they can buy it cheaper there than here; our merchants send west for their flour and grain, uniting with western Grangers to bring down freight rates east, which would bring down the cost of the same in this market; our men of means invest their capital in manufacturing interests in New York or Philadelphia; suppose Williamsport had not its Herdic—who, more than any other ten men in that city, has made it what it is, making a market in which the farmer can dispose of his produce, grain, &c., and at the same time enable him to buy what goods he may require at lower prices; suppose all these things would, and should have, occurred, what would be the probable worth per acre, of the farms in this valley? To these very long questions we respectfully ask that some of the leading Grangers who believe in sending to Philadelphia for their groceries, clothing, provisions &c., will reply.

We copy the above from the Hughesville *Enterprise*. If the Grangers of this county are sending to Philadelphia for their groceries, clothing, provisions &c., which we hope is not the case, we should like to have them write an article for our paper, giving a reason, if they can, for such a suicidal course. There is nothing so much to the interest of all as for us to patronize our own people. It keeps our money at home, increases the value of everything we have to sell, as well as our farm, and makes our people prosperous, contented and happy. Our Bellefonte merchants are ready as anyone to sell low for cash, do as you have to do when you buy your goods away from home, and our word for it, they will sell as cheap as anybody.

——At meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, held November 26th and December 3rd, the following officers were elected: President, James A. Beaver; Vice President, D. S. Keller, Esq.; Recording Secretary, N. J. Bailey; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Petrikin; Treasurer, Charles F. Cook; Executive Committee, Rev. W. H. Lilly, J. L. Sommerville, G. A. Harbach, James McClure, Alfred Nicholes and J. H. Potter. Mr. Charles F. Cook has also been offered by the State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. corresponding member of the county. At the meeting held December 3rd the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Y. M. C. A., of Bellefonte, be tendered to Mr. E. T. Tuten for his kindness in printing posters free of charge for the evangelical meetings held by Brother Taggart under our auspices.

N. S. BAILY,
Secretary.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Methodist church, of this place, will open their much-talked-of fair on Monday next in the large, elegant room next door to Sechler & Co.'s store in the Bush House Block. The proceeds of the fair will be applied to the fund for furnishing the new M. E. Church on Spring street. Extensive preparations have been making for weeks past, and the grand opening on Monday evening next is looked to as an occasion of great interest. We hope the ladies will be amply repaid for their trouble and exertion, and that our people—always celebrated for their generosity—will bestow a liberal patronage, and buy their groceries at Sechler's.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE. On Friday, Dec. 10th., 1875, at Port Matilda, Centre Co., Pa., the regular quarterly meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance will be held. Delegates as were formerly sent to its first convention will be expected to be present on Friday. The meetings will held in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the evening in the Presbyterian church. All persons desiring entertainment will address Alex. Cheney, Esq., Port Matilda, Centre Co., Pa. Let there be a full turn out and earnest effort made for the advance of true temperance principles.

SECRETARY.

——The "Watchman" says that Mr. Meece Gunsallis, dropped into its sanctum the other day, and it were made aware that Mr. Gunsallis was a convert to the Democracy. This is not the truth, Mr. Gunsallis is a staunch Republican, from head to foot, was born that way, and is too intelligent and honest a man to be anything else; and any amount of slobber on the part of the "Watchman" won't change his principles —not any—he's too much of a man.

——The following intelligible bit of news from the last "Watchman" is a fine specimen of composition:

Washington Hall in Wheeling, West Virginia, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The Hall was used as a temporary place of meeting by the Legislature of that State, which has been rendered houseless by the Legislature, as the cold weather is misfortune. This is bad for the coming on, and unless its members are different from members of other Legislatures, the probabilities are that some of them may be frozen to death during their nightly explorations of the Capital.

Drunk or crazy, which?

——"A nose, by any other name, would smell as sweet," says the poet; and yet there is a man in town who was vaccinated about a week ago, whose wife's name is Nell. His arm is very sore and he can't do any of the little "chores" that demand daily attention about the household. When his wife asks him to bring some stove wood he asks "How, Nell, can I with this sore arm?"

——The Catholic church has no more rights. According to the "Watchman" of last week, the last *rights* of that church were administered to Mr. Charles O'Connor.

——Go to Sechler's for your groceries.

Court Proceedings.

NOVEMBER TERM, SECOND WEEK.

Judge Meyer presided during the second week of the November term of court, which was a busy one, the disposal of quite a number of cases being effected in one way or another.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The first case tried was that of Michael Brennen vs. Benjamin Stem, being an action of assumpsit for labor. The plaintiff occupied a house belonging to the defendant, and worked for him on his farm occasionally, the most of what he claimed to have done being odd jobs about the place, rather than regular labor as a farm hand, for which he was hardly well fitted. He claimed for one hundred days' labor, while the defendant allowed him for only twenty, and insisted that he was already overpaid. The cause was thoroughly tried on behalf of both parties, and resulted in convincing the jury that the allegations of Mr. Stem were substantially correct, for they gave a verdict in favor of the defendant for $15.05. Alexander & Bower for plff.; Furst for deft.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Benjamin Stem vs. S. L. Vanvalsah. This was a suit of an unusual character for this region, and excited no little interest. It was an action against a physician and surgeon, for damages on account of injuries resulting from malpractice.

The plaintiff owned a stallion which he had been having shod at a blacksmith shop, and while hitching him to the buggy, the horse became enraged, as his owner alleges on account of the presence of another animal of the same sort; he seized Mr. Stem by the arm and threw him against a fence, when the arm was badly fractured, both bones of the right forearm, the ulna and the radius, being broken. Dr. Vanvalsah was called, and set the broken limb, and he and his partner, Dr. Woods, attended the case so long as it needed attention. The result was, a limb which is stiff and almost entirely useless, the hand being prone, palm downward, in which position it was placed by the surgeon. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that this was an error on the part of the surgeon, while Dr. Vanvalsah declared that he placed the limb in this position deliberately and intentionly, anticipating a stiff joint, and believing that where a hand cannot be moved it had better be prone than supine, or semi-supine. Upon this point there seemed to be a difference of opinion, even among doctors. There was a "cloud" of medical witnesses called up on both sides of the case, enough to make the court-house, for the time being, resemble a college of surgeons.

The way these medical gentlemen swore, upon one side and the other, was enough to make the jury believe any and every theory ever advanced regarding the treatment of a broken limb, and finally to disbelieve everything. About the only firm and unqualified belief left to them, we judged from the verdict to be this opinion, that doctors will differ, and that if a jury is called upon to decide between them the safest way is to favor the side which condemns the physicians. As to whether this was or was not what doctors call "a good job" was perhaps questionable, though all agreed that it was an extremely difficult case, and one in which, considering all the circumstances, the prospect of the limb being restored to its primitive soundness was at least doubtful. Mr. Stem, though a hearty man, is not young, and the fracture was a bad one; we believe with Dr. Vanvalsah that it was undoubtedly caused by the bite of the horse, the injury occurring where the animal had the arm in his mouth, and it being extremely improbable, from all the circumstances, that this arm was broken by the fall when the horse let go. There being so much doubt, some of our best physicians giving it as their opinion that under the circumstances they did not see how the attending surgeon could have done better. According to a plain principle, by which jurors ought always to be governed, the defendant should have had the benefit of the doubt.

The case was thoroughly and ably tried by the opposing counsel, and was one to exhibit a lawyer's intelligence, industry and ability. The charge of the Court was clear and impartial.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st.

The above last mentioned cause was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $500. Beaver, Furst for Piff; Alexander, Bower for Deft.

John Hoy vs. Wm. Holt. Assumpsit. This was a suit involving differences growing out of business relations of the parties, principally in connection with the manufacture of lumber.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

In the case of Hoy vs. Holt, defendants counsel moved for a non-suit, claiming that the action was not maintainable in its present form, in which opinion the Court seemed inclined to concur. It was agreed between the parties and their counsel to postpone the trial of the case until the next term, when all matters in dispute relating to the subject matters of this action should be tried. Furst, Hoy, for Piff.; Beaver, Alexander and Bower for Deft.

Henry Brockerhoff vs. Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This was a suit to recover on a policy of insurance for damages by fire to the property of the plaintiff, known as the Conrad House, in this borough. The property was insured to the amount of $5,000 and it was claimed that the damage to the building by the fire of 1872, exceeded the sum covered by the policy, and the award of the appraisers was for a larger amount. For the defence, it was claimed that the insured did not make true answers to the interrogatories in his application, that the occupancy and use of the building had been changed during the interval from the time the insurance was effected and the date when the fire occured. The principal points raised by the defence, which seemed to be sustained by decisions of the Supreme Court, was that, in answer to an interrogatory, Mr. Brockerhoff declared that there was no incumbrance on the building, the fact being that there was a couple of judgments on record against him, practically as affecting the risk These judgements were of no consequence, as Mr. Brockerhoff was simply bail for other parties, and the judgments were actually satisfied before the fire occurred. There could be no doubt about the justice of this case, but there was so much question about the law, that after the evidence was all in, and before the Court had charged the jury, the plaintiff agreed to a compromise. Verdict, by agreement for the Plaintiff for $2,375. Beaver, Alexander and Bower, for Piff. Hoy, Love, for Defts.

FRIDAY, DEC 3.

Martin Haley vs. Overseers of the Poor, of Snow Shoe township. This was a claim for keeping a pauper. There was no defence, and a verdict was renderd for the plaintiff for $410,83. Furst, Alexander, for Piff.

Elisha Elliott vs. Christian Hubler *et al.* Ejectment. The parties agreed upon a verdict. Furst, Blair for Piff; Beaver, Alexander for Deft.

J. H. Friday vs. Penna. R. R. Co. An appeal from the decision of a Justice of the Peace. The claim was for pay for two cows of the plaintiff, killed by the cars of the defendants on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway. The transcript which, under the rules of Court, was, the declaration was found insufficent to cover the claim of the plaintiff. The Court presented an amendment, and the case went over. Beaver, Alexander and Bower for Piff; Blanchard, McManus for Deft.

Steinkeckner & Beezer vs. Abraham Stein, deft. This suit grew out of a patent right swindle. It was claimed the the defendant gave a note for $500 for a patent right, which note was purchased by the plaintiffs. The deft. denied that he gaue such a note, and declared that his alleged signature was a forgery; all the papers he signed at the time the note purported to have been given being an order, and on agreement. Verdict for the defendant. Beaver, Stitzer, Magee, for Piff's. Hoy, Alexander, for Deft.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. B. and F. D. Liggett. Feigned Issue to try the validity of a judgment. The defendants were insured in the above company and refused to pay the assessment levied upon them after the Chicago fire, believing, according to their allegation, that by simply refusing to pay an assessment they would be relieved from all connection with and obligation to the company.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

The above case was argued by counsel on both sides, after which the Court charged the jury, who gave a verdict fot the plaintiff. Beaver for Piff; Yocum, Hastings and Fortney, for Deft.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. H. C. Galbraith, Mr. J. D. Mitchell, formerly of Unionville, to Mary C. Orndorf, of Brushvalley.

On the same day and by the same, at the M. E. parsonage at Pleasant Gap, Mr. John Gingerick, of Pennsvalley, to Miss Anna Cramer, of Pleasant Gap.

On the 25th of November, at the Lutheran parsonage in Hublersburg, by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. M. G. Eyman to Miss Nannie Kerlin, daughter of Mr. Wm. Kerlin, both of Milesburg, Pa.

On the 26th of October, 1875, by the Rev. Father Berbigier, Mr. Peter Beausigneum to Miss Lizzie McGovern, both of Girard, Clearfield county, Pa.

On Thursday last, the 2d of December, by Rev. Walter Lilly, Mr. Andrew Morrison to Miss Susie Meese. Both of this place.

This is "our Andy," son of Captain J. H. Morrison, Register of wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre county; and the bride is one of the finest young ladies in Bellefonte. We wish them unbounded prosperity.

DIED.

On the night of the 30th ult., Mrs. Royer, wife of Amos Royer, of Ferguson township, aged about 60 years.

In Karthaus township, Clearfield county, on November 24, of diphtheria, Minnie Lorena, daughter of J. C. and E. J. McClosky, aged 7 years 5 months and 3 days.

Farewell, farewell, our Minnie dear,
Your suffering time is o'er;
Sleep on, sleep on till Christ appear,
We'll meet on the other shore.

Near Bellefonte, Centre county Pa., on Thursday morning, December 2nd, Mrs. Susanna Musser, wife of Mr. John Musser, Sr., aged 74 years 4 months and 13 days.

Our beloved friend was a devoted wife, a faithful mother, a kind neighbor, who was much loved by all the community, and an earnest Christian. For nearly five weeks she was confined to her bed, until death released her from her sufferings, and God called her home.

Death had no sting for her, and the grave lost its victory. Many loved ones mourn her departure, because in her they had a faithful wife, a fond mother and a kind grandmother.

Her name is written above where she had her treasure, and where her weary soul longed to go—in Heaven—to Heaven. There we may meet her.

("Reporter" & "Berichter" please copy.)